

THE ACADEMY.

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The next ANNUAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION will be held at LIVERPOOL, commencing on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16. President-Elect—Sir JOSEPH LISTER, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., President of the Royal Society.
Information about Lodgings and Hotels may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, Liverpool.
G. GRIFFITH, Assistant General Secretary.

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THE ADAM SMITH CHAIR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.
The University Court of the University of Glasgow, conjointly with the respective Representatives of the Merchants House, Trades House, and Chamber of Commerce of the City of Glasgow, will early in the month of October proceed to APPOINT a PROFESSOR to the above Chair.
The Professor will be required to enter on his duties from October next, from which date the appointment will take effect.
The salary of the Chair is fixed by Ordinance No. 149 at £600 per annum, subject to Section VIII. of the Ordinance (23 and 24 of Ordinance No. 25. The Chair has no official residence attached to it.
The appointment is made ad vitam aut culpam, and carries with it the right to a pension on conditions prescribed by Ordinance.
Each applicant must lodge with the undersigned, who will furnish any further information desired, twenty-five copies of his application, and twenty-five copies of any testimonials he may desire to submit, on or before Tuesday, 15th September, 1896.
ALAN E. CLAPFERTON,
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APPLICATIONS are invited for the PROFESSORSHIP of MODERN HISTORY, and ENGLISH LITERATURE and LANGUAGE, which will become vacant on December 31st, 1896. Stipend £300 with half the class fees.—Further particulars from the REGISTRAR.

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The WINTER SESSION begins on OCTOBER 1st with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS, at 4 p.m., by Mr. MORTON SMALE. The ANNUAL DINNER will be held in the evening at the KING'S HALL, HOLBORN RESTAURANT, Dr. FARQUHARSON, M.P., in the Chair.

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FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS and ONE EXHIBITION, respectively worth £150, £75, £75, £50, and £20 each, tenable for one year, will be competed for in September, 1896. One Senior Open Scholarship of the value of £75 will be awarded to the best Candidate (if of sufficient merit) in Physics and Chemistry. One Senior Open Scholarship of the value of £75 will be awarded to the best candidate (if of sufficient merit) in Biology and Physiology.
Candidates for these Scholarships must be under twenty-five years of age, and must not have entered to the Medical and Surgical Practice of any London medical school.
One Junior Open Scholarship in Science, value £150, and one Preliminary Scientific Exhibition, value £50, will be awarded to the best candidates under twenty years of age (if of sufficient merit) in Physics, Chemistry, Animal Biology, and Vegetable Biology. The questions for the Scholarship of £150 will be of about the range required for Honours in the London University Preliminary Scientific Examination, and those for the Preliminary Scientific Exhibition will be of about the range of the pass questions in that examination. The Jefferison Exhibition (value £20) will be competed for at the same time. The subjects of examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any one of the three following languages—Greek, French, and German.
The Classical subjects are those of the London University Matriculation Examination of July, 1896.
Candidates for all these Scholarships will be required to enter to the full course at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination. The Examinations for these Scholarships will be held on September 23rd, 1896.
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LITERATURE.

TWO BOOKS ON IRELAND.

"CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SERIES."—*Ireland*. By W. O'Connor Morris. (Cambridge: University Press.)

Ulster as It Is. By Thomas Macknight. In 2 vols. (Macmillans.)

JUDGE O'CONNOR MORRIS in his *Ireland* has maintained the deservedly high reputation of the series to which the book belongs. As an educational treatise, it is admirable for conciseness of expression, clearness of statement, and broadness of view. The authorities have been selected with care and discrimination; and the manner in which they are summarised under the periods to which they refer will lighten the labour and economise the time of many a student.

Until comparatively recent times the study of Irish history was all but neglected. Historians to make it interesting were wanting. History, like other branches of literature, could not flourish in a land perpetually disturbed by political upheavals. In history either indiscriminate praise or blame defeats its end, by reducing the subject, in either case, to similar depths of dead dullness and unreality. The Emmet or the Wolfe Tone of an Irish patriot's imagination is as unreal, from the superfluity of his supposed virtues, as the Lord Clare, the Major Sirr, or the Francis Higgins depicted by the same patriot in a full armour of unrighteousness: in the former case one suspects the genuineness of the virtue, and in the latter one looks beneath the surface for that humanity which is the common lot of all—even of the worst sinners. Perhaps the defects of Irish histories might be roughly expressed by saying that they have been written oftener by patriots and by politicians than by men of letters. Such defects have, however, been remedied of late; and to the study of Irish history there have been brought minds capable of considering debatable questions calmly and without prejudice, and good work has been accomplished. To such this little book is a valuable addition.

Of course, the most vital and important part of Irish history is the study of the English in Ireland, and why Ireland for centuries received little or no benefit from free institutions and a most perfect and highly developed system of laws. Judge O'Connor Morris begins at the root of the whole matter, when he points out that Ireland was, from her geographical position, out of the way of the civilising influence of the Roman Empire. "The blending of the ideas of Rome with those of the old

Aryan communities," which conditioned the rest of Europe, scarcely affected Ireland. "The loose supremacy of the Hy-Niells went on; but it does not seem to have acquired strength, or to have possessed the character of a real monarchy."

Thus, while what we moderns call civilisation progressed in other parts of Europe with leaps and bounds, Ireland had made no perceptible progress. So that, until the time of Elizabeth, a most highly cultured people, whose system of government and laws left very little to be desired, and whose literary appreciation must have surpassed that of our own time, found a strange people beside them, whom they thought to govern by the laws and institutions slowly formed around themselves. From their point of view these people were barbarians and savages, and they tried to effect upon them at once the work of centuries. The result was disastrous. The gentle Spenser, who thought very kindly of Ireland, left the country with ruined fortunes and a broken heart. To try to superimpose English laws and English customs upon a people just merging out of a nomadic existence was like trying to put a new patch into an old garment. Ireland had never known government in the modern sense at all, had never been ruled by one supreme ruler: government, as known in England, was wholly unsuited to her at that time. But these difficulties were such as time might have mended. The English who settled in Ireland lost by degrees their old prejudices against the natives, and ended by becoming "more Irish than the Irish themselves." There is little doubt that the two peoples would ultimately have been united, had not an event occurred in the history of the world, which made mankind hate one another with a pious hatred, and which not only divided Ireland in her aims and sympathies from England, but has made unity seemingly impossible even between Fair Head and Cape Clear. That event was the Reformation, which found favour in England while it failed almost completely in Ireland. England was fervently Protestant, Ireland devotedly Catholic; and the English in Ireland long tried to rule the Catholic majority of that country by a Protestant minority. The English are no more to be blamed for this than those excellent persons are to be blamed who try in our own time to educate Hindus, Mohammedans, and Chinamen into the ethics of modern Christianity. But the gulf of religious prejudice kept on widening. In the Tudor times Catholic "recusants" were excluded from certain offices of State. The persecution was "rather teasing than real"; but, in Puritan times, it grew to formidable dimensions, and the seeds of religious hate and prejudice were sown so deeply that none can tell when they shall cease to bear evil fruit.

Irish history is, at best, a melancholy story, but to one who will examine it calmly and without prejudice it is interesting and useful. The mistakes of our forefathers should not set us cavilling, and abusing them with the air of the superior person, but should be to us as lights to guide into safer courses. How enormous

have been the crimes, errors, misunderstandings, and follies of England and of Ireland in the past! Let us look for another and a happier phase of history in the future.

This book sets one reflecting, and that is perhaps as high praise as can be given to a book of its kind. If things had happened otherwise in Irish history, at times when the thing that did happen hung upon the balance, how different the future might have been? If, for example, Wolfe Tone's French allies had landed at Bantry Bay, would the horrors of the French Revolution have spread to Ireland, or even farther? Why the Catholic peasantry of Ireland should have been at this time hostile to the French invaders does, at first thought, seem strange; and Judge O'Connor Morris, in this instance, seems to have overlooked the true cause. The French Republic had set aside the Catholic religion, for what Carlyle describes as "Mumbo-jumboism." The horrors perpetrated in the name of Liberty in France were well-known in Ireland, and French Atheism was denounced from pulpit and altar. When Wolfe Tone had linked himself with France, he had no longer the people of Ireland at his back. This is why the French Lieutenant and six men who landed at Bantry were immediately taken prisoners by the country people. When the enemy had been beaten back by the winds, the *New Cork Evening Post* of December 29, 1796, expressed the feelings of the whole Irish nation in these words:

"The hand of the Supreme Being, whose existence these infidels deny, has been plainly exerted in our favour; and in this it is particularly to be observed that on the eve of the Festival of the Christian Religion this providential gale, so fatal to the enemies of all religion and of all order, first began to blow, and its horrors hourly increased."

"One sentiment and one principle pervaded all ranks: general detestation and abhorrence of the invaders, and most determined resolution to oppose their progress in every possible and effectual manner."

Mr. Macknight's book resembles that which has been just glanced at in one particular only—namely, that it also is on Ireland. In every other respect no two books could be more unlike. The former is as condensed as the latter is expanded. The whole subject-matter of *Ulster as It Is* might very easily have been fitted into one volume, with no loss whatsoever. A few examples of unnecessary prolixity may be given, in which the brackets are our own:

"But there is still much [that is desirable] to be done" (i. 6).

"The Northern Whig Club was first established in the year 1790. That club [as its name implied] was Whig."

"Ulstermen, by their training and their associations, have in many parts of the [widely extended] British Empire. . . ."

Nevertheless there is much instruction to be gained in these volumes about the stirring and eventful times in Irish history between 1866 and 1894. The warring elements, seemingly so trivial and yet so closely connected with human nature, which divide Irishmen from Irishmen can be here examined, with the consciousness that they are truly and faithfully described.

The intense hatred of the Ulster Protestant for anything even suggestive of Catholicism is illustrated by some pointed anecdotes. One can imagine an Englishman smiling with incredulity at the following :

"A somewhat officious inspector found fault with a farmer of the County Down for having his name on his cart in ordinary writing letters. 'My man,' he said, 'you must know that these letters are very difficult to read; you should have the name painted in Roman letters.' The farmer took the rebuke in dogged silence until the word 'Roman' was pronounced. As a zealous Protestant he then felt himself insulted, and, turning round on the county official, exclaimed, with his eyes in a fine frenzy rolling, 'To hell with the Pope!'"

But while such anecdotes are amusing and instructive, there is surely no necessity to stop to explain to the reader that "such curses could never do the least harm to the Pope, nor even be known to him in the old imperial city on the seven hills."

The fact is, that Mr. Macknight, though an honest and clever man, has some of those painful mental habits which make for boredom; and one of these is the repetition of details which any person of ordinary intelligence might reasonably be expected to know. This failing is illustrated—although the point of it has evidently not been noticed by the narrator—in a story of an interview with Mr. Gladstone, who, although his detractors have accused him of being the one man in the world most ignorant of the Irish question, must, at least, be supposed to have had some instruction in the elementary geography of the British islands.

Scene: a Study. Mr. Gladstone is sitting at the window having afternoon tea. Mr. Macknight is sitting beside him. A long conversation about Edmund Burke, Home Rule, Ulster, and things in general has just taken place, and Mr. Gladstone's politeness is struggling hard against his weariness.

Mr. Macknight: "In introducing your Home Rule Bill, Mr. Gladstone, you stated that the sixty miles of sea rolling between the two countries increased the difficulties of governing Ireland. If you come to the coast of Down, near Belfast, you will find that there are only twenty miles of sea between Scotland and Ireland; and if you go further up, by the coast of Antrim, you will see that Ulster is only separated by eleven nautical miles from Scotland."

Mr. Gladstone (pulling himself together with an effort): "Ah! Have another cup of tea."

There is something very pathetic in the too hopeful expression of opinion given by poor Cardwell to a friend shortly after he had left the Irish administration :

"I found two questions perplexing all Irish Governments. The one was the education question: I settled that. The other was the land question: I settled that. Then there is the Church question; I was not long enough in my Irish office to settle that."

Ulster as It Is will remain a useful and instructive record of "Ulster as it was" when the present shall have faded into the past.

GEORGE NEWCOMEN.

Dante, Petrarch, Camoens. CXXIV. Sonnets. Translated by Richard Garnett. (John Lane.)

THESE translations are fully worthy of Dr. Garnett's high poetic reputation. That they altogether avoid the bane that besets translators—the foreign order, the forced inversion, the ambiguous diction, to one unacquainted with the original, of such passages as (Dante, Sonnet v., p. 9):

"The like
Worketh in woman excellence of man"—

cannot be affirmed. It is the penalty of knowing other languages as well as Dr. Garnett does that makes

"E simil face in donna uomo valente"

slip into English which is less clear to the English reader than it seems to the translator. But the book as a whole is an admirable and refined piece of work, calculated to raise a strong desire to read the originals: the present writer, for instance, would give much to be able to read in the original the sonnets of Camoens which are here translated.

Twenty sonnets of Dante, sixty-four of Petrarch, forty of Camoens, make up the volume. Readers of the ACADEMY will doubtless like to see a specimen of each. Here is one of the first, in translating which Dr. Garnett has a formidable rival, Rossetti:

"Guido and Lapo, well it were might we
By spells be spirited away and pent
In ship the stress of airy element
Should solely urge at our desire's decree—
So that not storm or like adversity
To our delight should move impediment,
But we might voyage aye in sweet consent,
More and more joying in our amity.
And there might Vanna be, and Bice too;
And her who thirty for her number had,
Thither the gentle wizard should enforce;
And of nought else than Love would we discourse:
And might each lady be content and glad,
As I believe that I should be, and you."

It is beautiful; but I think it betrays itself as a translation, and a modern one, where Rossetti's does not. Take, for instance, the first four lines of the latter:

"Guido, I wish that Lapo, thou, and I,
Could be by spells conveyed, as it were now,
Upon a barge, with all the winds that blow
Across all seas at our good will to hie."

This is simple and natural, and does not show the effect of modern influences as Dr. Garnett's verses do: it might be an original poem, while the second and third lines of Dr. Garnett's show a kind of forcing, and reveal themselves as a translation. Something of the same sort may be said of such phrases as (Sonnet xvi., p. 20) "to innermost of city," and (Sonnet xvii., p. 21) "The spirit peregrine." But much worse flaws than these might be forgiven to the writer of the beautiful versions of Sonnets ix., x., xi., pp. 13-15.

The versions of Petrarch are, many of them, of extreme beauty. Let me adduce as a specimen that numbered 124, in the "In Vita di Madonna Laura," beginning *Per mezz' i boschi* (p. 53).

"Through wild inhospitable woods I rove,
Where fear attends even on the soldier's way,
Dreadless of ill; for nought can me affray
Saving that Sun which shines by light of Love:

And chant, as idly carolling I move,
Her, whom not Heaven itself can keep away,
Borne in my eyes; and ladies I survey
Encircling her, who oaks and beeches prove.
Her voice in sighing breeze and rustling bough
And leaf I seem to hear, and birds, and rills
Murmuring the while they slip through grassy green.

Rarely have silences and lonely thrills
Of overshadowing forests pleased as now,
Except for my own Sun too little seen."

It is almost as good, almost as unforgettable, as the original. And this charm of touch constantly reappears—*g.*, on p. 87, Sonnet liii:

"Viewing obscurity the hills efface
Where thy regard made splendour for a space,
And thy last flight was taken to the skies."

Or again, p. 78, Sonnet xxiv:

"The clustering locks, with golden glory fraught;
The sudden-shining smile, as angel's mirth,
Wanted to make a paradise on earth:
Are now a little dust, that feels not aught."

Poca polvere son, che nulla sente. It is the old sad commonplace; but, since Aeschylus, perhaps Petrarch and Tennyson have given it the most melodious echo.

"What singles my Camoens from the rest?"

asks Dr. Garnett, in the fine sonnet prefixed (p. 99) to his versions of the poet of Portugal; and he gives for answer that Camoens has added fire to the sonnet:

"The perfect form perturbing not in sight,
But teaching how the flight might fierier be.
Tegus yet pealeth with the passion caught
From the wild cry he flung across the sea."

This must needs raise our expectations high as we turn to the poet himself. It is, perhaps, inevitable that such praise should lead to a little disappointment. Judging by the English versions, one would say that not fire—though fire there is—but heartache, was the predominant characteristic of the poet. (The sonnet on p. 121 is so suggestive of a certain passage in Childe Harold that one is tempted to think that Byron, perhaps in his Lusitanian wanderings, had made acquaintance with the poetry of Camoens.) Here (p. 109) is one to the Tagus itself—a poem "as sad as night," but more meditative than fiery:

"Tagus, with countenance how different
We saw and see, and are and have been seen!
Troubled thy waters now, forlorn my mien;
Thee clear have I beheld, thou me content.
Thy change is work of tempests, whose descent
Robs thy bright current of its silvery sheen;
Mine of the brow that, clouded or serene,
Apportions me my bliss or discontent.
As we are thus participant in woe,
Would that we were so in all things, and as
pain
So simultaneous joy might feel! but no!
Flower-fostering spring shall look and see no
stain
In thy clear mirror, but I cannot know
If what I was I e'er shall be again."

Perhaps the sonnet that most nearly justifies Dr. Garnett's description is that on p. 133. The thought has a Shakespearian touch about it, and so has the language in which it is here rendered by the translator:

"Most fair and foul of all thy company,
Brimmed to the full with pity and with pain,
Long as love's memories on earth remain,
Sad morning, held be thou in memory! . . .
The words of anguish thou alone didst hear—
Words that might freeze the nether flame,
and buy
Respite for shades accurst from torment
dear."

The translations are full of force and poetry. I should be inclined to conjecture, from his renderings of the three poets, that Petrarch is nearest to the translator's heart.

E. D. A. MORSEHEAD.

"FAMOUS SCOTS."

Thomas Carlyle. By Hector C. Macpherson.

Allan Ramsay. By Oliphant Smeaton.

John Knox. By A. Taylor Innes.

Hugh Miller. By W. Keith Leask.

Robert Burns. By Gabriel Setoun. (Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)

THE appearance of a series of short biographies of eminent Scotsmen is no doubt a manifestation of the spirit of the age, which has already given us "English Men of Letters," "English Men of Action," "Twelve English Statesmen," and what not. Such manifestations have their bad as well as their good side. No doubt they chime in with the vulgar but inaccurate rendering of the old association between running and reading. But they also encourage two tendencies—to convert biography into partisan pamphleteering, and to regard accuracy in matters of detail as altogether unimportant. Both tendencies are exhibited in these biographies of "Famous Scots."

Of the first, Mr. Leask's *Life of Hugh Miller* is a positively painful example. It is little better than a belated tract—not belated, however, in fervour—in support of the "Disruption" which resulted in the formation of the Free Church of Scotland in 1843. Here is an example: Mr. Leask is referring to the necessity for starting an organ of the Evangelical or Free Church party:

"To the very last," he says, "the indecision and the ignorance as to the state of the country shown by Lord Aberdeen were but the natural results of his holding his ecclesiastical conscience in fee from such men as Robertson of Ellon, Paull of Tullynessle, and Pirie of Dyce—these bucolic personages, 'like full-blown peonies glistening after a shower,' whose triple and conjunct capacity, joined to that of their master, might have been cut, to borrow the eulogy of Sir James Mackintosh upon Burke, out of the humblest of their rivals and never have been missed. It was really high time that something should be done when Lord Medwyn could pose as an ecclesiastical scholar by a few garbled quotations from Beza, professing to set in their true light the views held by the Reformers upon patronage; and when these very extracts, together with the copious errors of the press, had been worked up by Robertson of Ellon, to be quoted by Lord Aberdeen third hand as an embodiment of oracular learning and wisdom!"

This is heavily jocular and essentially provincial journalism at the best; but Mr. Leask keeps repeating these offensive assaults on dead men who cannot defend themselves. Yet he can write more than passably; and if he could have kept his Free Church fanaticism out of his memorial, might have produced a readable book. For the story of Hugh Miller as a self-made Scotsman of the second class, a painstaking and sincere controversialist, and an eloquent expositor of geology suffused with theological

fervour, was worth telling in a quietly effective fashion.

Mr. Taylor Innes, who has written the volume on John Knox, is as pronounced a partisan as Mr. Leask; but he is an older literary hand, and he has a larger subject than Hugh Miller to display his pamphleteering power upon. Yet one has no difficulty in gathering from the general tone of Mr. Innes's book that he regards the Free Church, with its "spiritual independence," as the true successor of that which was organised, if not positively founded, by John Knox. Thus, speaking of the Confession and its publication in Edinburgh, we are told:

"It was the birthday of a people. For not in that assembly alone, and within the dim walls of the old Parliament House of Edinburgh, was that faith confessed and those vows made. Everywhere the Scottish burgess and the Scottish peasant felt himself called to deal individually and immediately with Christianity and the divine; and everywhere the contact was ennobling. . . . Wherever he dwelt, 'in our towns and places reformed,' he was already a member of a self-governing republic, a republic within the Scottish State, but not of it, and subject to an invisible king."

It is not difficult, on reading this and similar passages in Mr. Innes's volume, to discover the thin end of the wedge of spiritual independence. Fortunately, however, Mr. Innes, while above all things a Free Churchman, is not one quite exclusively. His book is that of a man who is thoroughly familiar with Scottish ecclesiastical history, and who found, therefore, no special difficulty in utilising the fresh information that has been recently obtained about Knox by Dr. Hume Brown and others. In this respect, indeed, Mr. Innes's is the ablest of the five volumes of biography which have appeared in the "Famous Scots" series.

The three other volumes are studies rather than biographies. Of the three, the most exhaustive is Mr. Macpherson's *Carlyle*, the most sympathetic is Gabriel Setoun's *Burns*. The only fault which can be found with Mr. Macpherson is that he has taken no special pains to amplify and rectify Froude's biography. Why, for example, should he not have told us that Carlyle, although—as Mr. Innes delights to tell—"the son of a Burgher mason," was yet educated in theology, at the Divinity Hall of the Church of Scotland? It indicates a silent change of standpoints worth recording. Possibly, too, Mr. Macpherson would have done well to point out Froude's error in representing Carlyle and Jane Welsh as having been married in church. Regarded, however, as a study based on Froude's work—supplemented and tempered by the much more genial reminiscences of Emeritus Professor Masson—Mr. Macpherson's book is in every way admirable. It is written with force and lucidity. However much Mr. Macpherson may have been impressed by Carlyle's dogmas, especially upon ethics, he has not permitted his style to be demoralised by "the Annandale vernacular." As for his views upon Carlyle's "Message to Mankind," they are fairly summed up in these closing sentences:

"If Carlyle had no final message for mankind,

if he brought no gospel of glad tidings, he nevertheless did a work which was as important as it was pressing. In the form of a modern John the Baptist, the Chelsea prophet, with not a little of the wilderness atmosphere about him, preached in grimly defiant mood to a pleasure-loving generation the great doctrines which lie at the root of all religions—the doctrines of repentance, righteousness, and retribution."

Gabriel Setoun's volume illustrates the second tendency which is encouraged by the production of volumes belonging to such a series as "Famous Scots." He is impatient of biographical details, and appears to be under the impression that we should understand Burns better if we could cut him adrift from "uninteresting" events, surroundings, and contemporaries. But the note of Burns was intensity; to him there was nothing either in nature or in man that was common and unclean. Whatever, therefore, was interesting to Burns should be interesting to his biographers, or their work must be incomplete. Unless, indeed, such details have ample justice done to them, it is impossible to form an estimate of Burns's character as a man, or of his work as a poet. Passing from this, I confess to being disappointed with Gabriel Setoun's work on one ground, though on one only. He seems to me to write like a "kindly Scot" who has got up Burns, rather than like a man who speaks from the fulness of knowledge. Hence he too frequently breaks out into conventional comments like:

"Driven almost to madness by the faithlessness of Jean Armour, he rends himself in a whirlwind of passion, and seeks sympathy and solace in the love of Mary Campbell. What a situation for a novelist! This is just how the story-teller would have made his hero act; sent him with bleeding heart to seek consolation in a new love. For novelists make a study of the vagaries of love, and know that hearts are caught in the rebound."

Occasionally, too, one would prefer definite facts to vague ejaculation. Thus, if it was worth saying at all that Burns "was so poor that, even after accepting a situation in Jamaica, he had not money to pay his passage," it was also worth stating what was the situation he accepted, and how he came to think of Jamaica at all. I observe further one or two slips in matters of fact and quotation—such as "dinner'd wi' a laird"—instead of "lord"—taken from the poem in which Burns described his meeting with Lord Daer. These, however, are small matters. Gabriel Setoun's estimate of Burns is sane and—where his life is concerned—generous. He does not make too much of "vices," the explanation of which has yet, perhaps, to be given.

"All very well was it for a literary-minded lawyer to patronise his wig-maker by inviting him to drink a dish of tea with his family or to crack a bottle with him over Jacobite plots or the latest poems of Swift or Pope; but to give him his daughter in marriage, that was altogether another question. Mrs. Grundy was quite as awe-inspiring a dame then as now."

In this pleasantly superficial style does Mr. Oliphant Smeaton prattle out the uneventful story of Allan Ramsay. Probably this is how it should be told, and Mr. Smeaton is

never tedious or irritating. Yet occasionally one sighs for profounder criticism than

"Though his verse lacked the dainty finish of Herriek and Daller, the brilliant facet-like sparkle of Carew, Suckling, and Lovelace, the tender grace of Sedley, and the half-cynical, half-regretful, but wholly piquant, epicureanism of Rochester and Denham, yet Ramsay had a charm all his own."

By the way, is Mr. Smeaton not somewhat too confident when he speaks without reservation of a certain "noble panegyric" on Ramsay as Burns's? Probably it was by Burns; all the internal evidence tends to the encouragement of that belief. But it cannot be said with such certainty that he wrote the pastoral, as, for example, that he wrote "Tam o' Shanter."

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Adventures in Criticism. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. (Cassells.)

A SELECTION of literary causeries by "Q.," reprinted from the *Speaker*, will recall to readers of that journal their Saturday or Sunday pleasures of the last five years. It is sure of a welcome from the larger public, which reads the romances headed by the same popular initial; and the genial, personal tone of the book will increase the friendship between writer and readers.

Mr. Quiller-Couch complains, in one of his papers, of "a certain confusion in the Kingsley family with regard to the fundamental divisions of literature," when he finds a nephew of Charles Kingsley classifying his uncle's fiction as "one novel pure and simple," "historical novels," and "signs of the times." It would argue a similar confusion were I to attempt seriously to assign a place in literature to a book of this kind. The fundamental divisions are too deep for it. If it fell among them, the last "adventure" might be a disappearance in a chasm. The classics of journalism, the weekly papers of an Addison, a Johnson, a Sainte-Beuve, have more body and consistency in them, more of the universal. They are big enough to lie across a gap between the great boulders, and add their weight to the growing mass of a national prose. These papers do not pretend to do any such thing. They are a medley of essays on poets and novelists of the past, and of comments on new publications and topics of the day. They are written, indeed, to advocate, as occasion offers, certain excellent principles of literature: the proper place of selection, the observance of "the rules of the game," the Horatian precept *sibi constet*, are favourite topics. But they are not made texts for literary sermons. The papers are exceedingly pleasant reading, and that is quite justification enough for their reappearance in this unpretending form.

The circumstances of their composition explain a few slight flaws which are only noticed in reading them consecutively. Certain remarks and quotations are repeated rather often, and Mr. T. E. Brown is set up in too many of the later essays in the book as a standard of perfection in various branches of literature. A little trick of writing fragments of verse as if they were

prose ceases after a time to be funny. But the style in general is so pleasant, modest, witty, and good-tempered, that it provokes no quarrels, even in a controversy with a Scotchman about the respective merits of Burns and Scott. It is curious that Mr. Quiller-Couch should have supposed that his quotation from Samuel Daniel could have any effect upon an enthusiastic admirer of "Scots wha hae." When the temptation to "heave a brick" at Kingsley, Archdeacon Farrar, the Cambridge poets, or the "purified style" of Mr. Wright, biographer of Defoe, is irresistible, the attack is never spiteful. There is "malice," but no maliciousness. Q.'s epigrams are more inclined to be flippant than cynical. He describes the "Hundred Best Books" competition as "the first serious attempt to introduce a decimal system into England." He is a clever parodist; but his most sustained effort, the Baconian essay "Of seasonable numbers" (i.e., Christmas annuals) is less successful than shorter passages, such as the description of Brompton Road in the manner of Jefferies for the benefit of rustics. There are many Aristotelian touches in the book, but a passage from the paper on "Trilby" is particularly good. Speaking of hypnotism he says:

"An experience is not human in the proper artistic tense (with which alone we are concerned) merely because it has befallen a man or a woman. There was an Irishman, the other day, who through mere inadvertence cut off his own head with a scythe. But the story is rather inhuman than not."

That is not parody, but a very apt application of Aristotle's own dry humour to a serious argument.

CAMPBELL DODGSON.

Christ's Hospital: Recollections of Lamb, Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt. Edited by E. Brimley Johnson. (George Allen.)

MR. BRIMLEY JOHNSON'S book will attract all who care for the three famous Christ's Hospital boys whose names are associated on the title-page; and the first is one of the best-loved, while the second was among the most gifted of all English men of letters. It is in all externals a beautiful volume. Printing, paper, and illustrations are alike excellent. It was, moreover, a happy idea to join together the three celebrated *alumni* of the school, so nearly contemporary in their school life, and all distinguished as writers within the same generation.

It follows necessarily from the plan that there is not much in the book that is absolutely fresh. The body of it consists of extracts from the works of the three writers named, the principle of selection being that they all relate, more or less directly, to the Hospital. Sometimes, it is true, the principle is strained. Thus, Coleridge's "Frost at Midnight," though it contains one or two references to his own experiences at school, and records his determination that the infant Hartley should not be so reared, "pent 'mid cloisters dim," is, nevertheless, hardly a poem that can be described as relating to Christ's Hospital. A more obvious reason can be assigned

for the presence here of the extract from the *Biographia Literaria*, of Lamb's "Recollections of Christ's Hospital" and "Christ's Hospital Five and Twenty Years Ago," and of Leigh Hunt's account of his own schooldays. These are far from being recondite pieces of literature; but their juxtaposition brings out, sometimes the likeness, sometimes the singular difference, of the views of the writers with regard to the same persons and institutions. All three agree remarkably in their account of the spirit and influence of the Hospital, and of the general character of the boys. Coleridge and Leigh Hunt differ as remarkably with regard to the character of the upper grammar-master Boyer. The latter, indeed, plainly expresses his belief that Coleridge in the *Biographia Literaria* only gives his exoteric opinion, and that his esoteric opinion was something very different. On the other hand, Leigh Hunt himself quotes an expression of Boyer's, "that sensible fool, Cölleridge," which suggests that Boyer was not quite so commonplace as his critic thought him. It is only fair to add that Hunt describes the master as, on this occasion, "inspired by his subject with an eloquence beyond himself."

The most purely charming parts of the letterpress of this volume are the two essays of Lamb; and, familiar as they are, no one will object to seeing them once more in such a handsome form. The illustrations sprinkled through it have the double merit of being well executed and of really elucidating, and sometimes correcting, the text. It is, for example, interesting to learn, both from the drawing and from the editor's note, that Lamb's pitched *leathern* beer-jack was really a wooden jack. The notes appended are short; and, if not often novel in their matter, they are always unpretentious. The introduction gives an account of "the order and manner of the erection." The main facts were known before; but there is sometimes a quaint piquancy in the antique form of expression. Here, for example, is something which has the appearance of a new cause of death: "A number of children being taken from the dunghill, when they came to sweet and clean keeping and to a pure diet, died downright." Even cleanliness, it would seem, is a thing not to be too suddenly indulged in.

HUGH WALKER.

A CARTULARY OF THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS.

Cartulaire Général de l'Ordre des Hospitaliers de S. Jean de Jérusalem (1100—1210). Par J. Delaville le Roulx. Tome I. (Paris: Leroux).

THE Order of the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem has had many chroniclers—writers who have told of the devotion of its members to the sick, of its military glory, wealth and power, and of its reverses; and others, again, who have printed selections from its records and thus illustrated the inner history of the brotherhood. The spirit of modern research requires more than this, and has moved M. Delaville le Roulx to devote his energies for some years past to the thorough elucidation of the original

sources of historical material belonging to this great military order, dear to his heart as a Frenchman from its origin and characteristics. Already favourably known by several excellent monographs on the subject, he here lays before us the first volume of his *magnum opus*, a cartulary which should print the full text of all the principal documents of the Order now existing. These are taken, first, from the central archives at Malta, where the records of many centuries are carefully preserved, some going back to Rhodian, and even to the Palestinian, periods of the Order's history; second, from the archives of the various grand priories in the eight Langues or divisions of the Order which were spread over Europe. The present instalment brings the work from 1099 down to 1200 A.D., and contains 1129 documents (a few of which are given in analysis, to avoid repetition); the continuation to which the author now limits himself will end with 1310 A.D., the dates thus covering the period of the 200 years' settlement in the Holy Land.

A chronological order is adopted, irrespective of locality or source of the document, and the method of selection is generous. For this early period little has been excluded save title-deeds pertaining to property previously to its coming into possession of the order; the grants giving possession are of course here. Each text is accompanied by a short analysis and bibliographic indications, with occasional annotations.

The introduction is a special feature of the work, full of necessary information hardly elsewhere to be found gathered together, not only as to the organisation of the Order, but as to the origin, extent, and history of the different Langues. This is in each case preliminary to careful and detailed descriptions of the contents of the archives in Malta and in every Langue, to which are added references to other places whither records of the Hospitallers have strayed. The whole forms a body of historical material of the first rank, which redounds to the credit of the able archivist who has planned and so far carried it out, containing much incidentally of interest to the social and comparative student beyond its main scope. We trust that the author may receive the support due to his sumptuous work in the home of the once important English Langue of St. John of Jerusalem.

LUCY TOULMIN SMITH.

NEW NOVELS.

Lord Haver. By Percy Hulburd. In 2 vols. (Bentley)

Rediviva. By Marian Comyn. In 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

The Sin of Hagar. By Helen Mathers. (Hutchinson.)

Lindsay's Girl. By Mrs. Herbert Martin. (Jarrold.)

The Wardlaws. By E. Rentoul Esler. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

In Days of Strife. By E. Yolland. (White.)

The Carrisford Tablets. By John Wilson. (Elliot Stock.)

A Bride-Elect. By Theo Douglas. (Macmillans.)

A Stolen Mask. By Roma White. (Innes.)

The World is Round. By Louise Mack. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. HULBURD'S other books are unknown to us, but in addition to freshness and originality, there is a sense of reserve power in *Lord Haver* which pleases us greatly. Lord Haver is a fine creation; and if the author never did anything else, his present story would deserve permanent fame were it but for its leading character alone. Lord Haver is one of those men who in times of trouble are worth half a dozen; accordingly, we find that rich and poor alike were eager for his advice and guidance in perplexity. What gives a greater pathos to his benevolent deeds is the fact that, while he is doing all this good work—without apparently a cloud upon his own horizon—he is all the time fighting the noblest of moral battles. The girl whom he has loved in his youth, and who has married a disgraceful member of his own class, is plunged into the deepest grief and suffering through the cruelty of her husband. Lord Haver has only to lift up his finger, and she would go with him to the ends of the earth. The temptation comes when he sees how easily he could release her from her thralldom; but he resists it, and his high moral influence suffices to keep both her and himself upon the right path. Several of the other characters are excellently drawn, and altogether we have no hesitation in saying that any one who reads this story will gather both pleasure and profit from it. It has the true ring, amid so much that is meretricious and false in the literature of the day.

In *Rediviva* we have the story of an ill-assorted marriage, and a lover with two strings to his bow. Rediviva Lady Conyers, was the daughter of a poor clergyman with a large family. She accepted Sir Denis Conyers in order to escape the sordid cares of poverty. He was much older than herself, and a cynic into the bargain; while she really loved his relative and heir, Val Conyers, an artist. Val, on the other hand, had given his youthful affections to pretty Mildred Marquand, and was engaged to marry her, when Lady Conyers (metaphorically speaking) threw herself at him. For one brief moment she had the bliss of being folded in his arms, but was given to understand that it must never occur again. Yet there is a good deal of scheming and counter-scheming before Lady Conyers gives up the chase, and the impressionable artist marries Mildred. A couple of subsidiary lovers are Pamela, Rediviva's sister, and Oliver Lawson the schoolmaster. Lawson was bitten with Socialistic doctrines, and thought of becoming a street orator, but his views were not strong enough to overcome his savings of £300. There are several well-drawn scenes in the book, and the general interest in it never flags.

The central figure in *The Sin of Hagar* is a brilliant and striking girl, who manages to wreck the happiness of a number of decent people before she puts an end to her own existence. Yet Hagar Gregorias was

more sinned against than sinning. She had been brought up as the slavish companion of her father—a cold, brutal, devotee of science—who had destroyed her finer sensibilities by making her the victim of his hypnotic experiments. Life became unbearable to her; and after putting the old villain out of the way, she entered upon a series of hypnotic experiments of her own in order to secure the love of Will Cassilis, and to lure him from the affections of his young wife. Hagar, and a lover of Cassilis's wife, Blake Trelawny, are very strong characters, and it is long since Mrs. Reeves has written anything so vigorous as this account of their experiences. One cannot say that the story is altogether pleasant, and yet it is unquestionably very powerful.

The force of heredity is emphasised in more than one of the characters in Mrs. Herbert Martin's novel, *Lindsay's Girl*. The girl herself, Valentine Lindsay, is a strong, healthy, robust individuality, whom it takes a good deal to daunt, but even she is overcome when she learns for the first time the painful secret of her birth. Her guardian, Lord St. George, is a noble kind of fellow, who has passed his word to the gentlemanly reprobate Lindsay to look after his girl after his death. This he does conscientiously, though he is a good deal occupied with philanthropic work in the East End of London. St. George has always loved Valentine, but he is quite prepared to efface himself in order to secure her happiness. It is a long time before the heroine discovers the actual truth; but we are glad when she does so, otherwise the lives of two persons evidently meant for each other would have been utterly spoiled. The story is extremely interesting, and its glimpses of everyday life in the society of the period are very true to fact.

Though *The Wardlaws* is not so well and compactly put together as Miss Rentoul Esler's previous novels, it is, nevertheless, an excellent piece of literary composition. There is not quite the same distinction about it that was noticeable in *The Way of Transgressors*; though there is something both tragic and pathetic in this life-history of the last two representatives of an ancient Irish race. Wardlaw the elder, one of whose ancestors was at the Battle of Hastings, gradually lost the last remnant of his patrimony, the castle and estates having gone long before, and finally he dies of a broken heart. His daughter is driven to open a small shop in the Wardlands, a portion of the hereditary property of the family. By-and-by her young brother—separated from her in years by a generation—grows up and begins to make his way in the world. For a time he prospers greatly as a stockbroker, marries, and has children. Then business misfortunes fall thick and fast upon him, until in despair he takes his own life. His father had gone the pace as a bosom friend of the Prince Regent, and the pride of the race at length finds its grave with his unfortunate son. The sketch of the little waif Padeen is most touching, and, indeed, there are many portions of the book which are instinct with life and feeling.

The persecution of the French Huguenots, from 1666 to 1685, forms the groundwork of Mr. Yolland's *In Days of Strife*. This narrative of fact and fiction from a refugee's history is creditably written, but it is too painful to read. "Horrors upon horrors' head accumulate"; and while it is impossible not to admire the noble firmness of the male and female characters under their appalling sufferings, we feel that the record would have been more supportable as a history than as a novel. But the pictures of the period are well drawn, and we follow with interest the fortunes of Daniel de Regnier and the devoted Anne. It is surprising to reflect that only two centuries separate these times of bloody oppression from our own, and we cannot help feeling a sensation of thankfulness that our lot is cast in a period of complete religious and political freedom.

Another addition has been made to the class of antiquarian romance in *The Carrisford Tablets*, which sins against the probabilities less than most of them. The author is evidently well versed in the early Jewish and Babylonian history; but as a story-writer he lacks the vivifying personal influence, and the love passages of his work—such as there are—do not suffice to carry off its dry weight of learning. The tablets are supposed to have been discovered on English soil by a Dr. Pennant and a Mr. Wyndhurst; and they purport to record the voyages and adventures of Simran the Babylonian, especially on his mission of search to the tin mines of Albion, 1325-50 B.C.—or as the dates ought to read on the title-page 1350-25. Contemporary Israelitish and Egyptian history is well utilised, and there is an absence of those anachronisms which so frequently disfigure works of this character. The hero, Simran, passes through many vicissitudes in Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Albion, but his adventures seem to close somewhat abruptly. However, this book is a complete change from the ordinary fiction in vogue, and doubtless will be welcomed by a certain class of readers.

By no means destitute of power, *A Bride Elect* is yet an unpleasant book, from its subject. Barbara Alleyne is beloved by two men—one named Redworth, old enough to be her grandfather, and the other a bright, handsome young fellow named Dick Sudeleigh. Dick wins the day, but Barbara disappears most mysteriously immediately before the wedding. Not a trace or clue remains of her, and suspicion of murder falls upon her companion Janie, who also loved Dick Sudeleigh. It is not until near the end of the story that the mystery is unravelled, and Barbara's death is traced to Redworth, who also ends by taking his own life. Redworth is an alchemist or necromancer, who has studied all the ancient lore relating to magic and the Egyptian methods of embalming. We shall not explain the extraordinary results to which his scientific experiments lead, but the reader will find them sufficiently startling to keep his interest thoroughly alive to the very end of this strange history.

If Miss Roma White is a new writer, she is certainly one from whom something considerable may be expected in the future. *A Stolen Mask* is able to challenge attention, and to maintain it, and such faults of style as it may reveal are easy of remedy. The great thing is that power and freshness are there. The career of the aspiring actress Lois Aylmer is not always a pleasant one; and the author is apparently well acquainted with the seamy side of the profession, for the humours and peculiarities of country companies are cleverly hit off. There is a good deal of striving after the epigrammatic, and the danger will be lest this should spoil the writer's facility for telling her story well. But no one could read this volume without feeling that in smartness and go it is far ahead of many of the works of fiction of the time.

There is a decided touch of originality in *The World is Round*, which forms the first volume in Mr. Fisher Unwin's series of "Little Novels." The sketch of Jean, the writer, and her two lovers, is clever, and the death of one of the latter is described with natural pathos. Miss Mack should be heard from again.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

CURRENT THEOLOGY.

The Roman See in the Early Church. By William Bright, D.D. (Longmans.) The "Other Studies in Church History," five in number, which occupy the second half of Canon Bright's volume, are admirable essays of the sort the author has already given us in his *Waymarks in Church History*. We are somewhat puzzled to explain why we find them such good reading. The style is in no respect noticeable, unless it be by an effort of style that our attention is continually retained for the matter rather than for the manner of our author. The paper on "The English Church in the Reign of Elizabeth" is a typical instance. The religious history of Elizabeth's reign has not yet been written exhaustively or with authority. Canon Dixon disappoints and disconcerts his readers by stopping with the death of Mary. We are therefore specially interested in Dr. Bright's essay. His knowledge of the whole period—of the men, of the books, of the controversies—is first hand. His literary faculty is not so fine or so vigorous as Canon Dixon's, but his judgment is sounder. Canon Dixon gives the impression that all his learning is arrayed in his pages. Canon Bright, on the other hand, summarises and organises: his sense of proportion and perspective continually restrains him. The pleasure we experience in reading him is continual, because always he is explaining what is obscure and readjusting what is out of order: but it is quite a different pleasure from that other one of losing your way in your author and rejoicing in his waywardness or his passion. We find our way always in Canon Bright's work: he is candid, scholarly, judicial. The elaborate essay against Mr. Rivington's *The Primitive Church and the See of Peter* must not be classed with its shorter companions. Its patient and accurate learning, its careful arrangement, its conspicuous candour, are obvious; but unless we are specially interested in Mr. Rivington's book—unless, in fact, we are in doubt whether "the primitive Church looked up to and obeyed the Bishop of Rome as a veritable Pope"—we shall find the essay tedious. Because Canon Bright thinks Mr. Rivington's book "the most

untrustworthy presentation of a great period of history which has ever come under the writer's notice" he traverses its ground in detail, and in twenty successive sections, coming down to the fourth General Council, examines the position in the primitive and early Church of the head of the Roman see. In footnotes he deals more especially with Mr. Rivington's faults of omission and commission, contending that he is a Danton among controversialists, with the principle "*De l'audace, encore de l'audace, toujours de l'audace!*" The task is done with a strenuous care that makes us wonder whether Canon Bright's antagonist is a foeman quite worthy of his steel. An examination, constructive rather than destructive, into the causes of the rise of the Papal power, and its historical significance and use, would have been more interesting to the general reader, and more permanent as a memorial of the varied gifts of the Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

Outlines of Church History. By Rudolf Sohm. Translated by Miss May Sinclair. (Macmillans.) Prof. Sohm's *Kirchengeschichte im Grundriss* appeared first as a series of short essays in a magazine. It was published as a whole in 1887, and is now in its eighth German edition, having received from year to year various additions, compressions, and modifications at the hands of its author. Prof. Gwatkin's preface, therefore, is hardly needed to recommend it to the intelligent reader; but he sums up its distinctive merits tersely and accurately by telling us that it combines "a lawyer's precision and a historian's insight into the meaning of events with a philosopher's sense of the unity of history and a Christian's conviction that the Kingdom of God is spiritual." The chief advantage to be gained by the English student from the book is that it enables him to survey Church history in its broad outlines from a German point of view, and thus to estimate in a measure his own English prepossessions and prejudices. But Prof. Sohm is a writer and thinker of unusual power and suggestiveness. His chapter on the Frankish Empire, his summary of the influence and the work of St. Augustine, illustrate admirably his originality and his philosophic grasp. His own particular subject is ecclesiastical law, and all the sections dealing with this province are of special authority. Prof. Sohm's style is distinguished by breadth and vigour. It is very difficult to translate literally, but Miss Sinclair has executed her work ably and conscientiously. Every student of Church history ought to read the volume.

Leaders of Thought in the English Church. By W. M. Sinclair, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton.) Why does Archdeacon Sinclair begin his series of able and incisive sketches not earlier than Cranmer? Many who will sympathise with him in his wish to "bring us back to the wise and wholesome standpoint of Holy Scripture, the early Fathers, and the English Reformation," will yet insist that the English Church does not begin in Henry VIII.'s reign, any more than the English nation. There are great and typical figures in the English Church of earlier centuries, whose life and work and thought contained in embryo all that has since developed from them. Dr. Sinclair must compose Vol. I. of his work: this is only the second volume. But, taking it as we find it, it is refreshing and vigorous. The portraits are clear cut; character is firmly seized and aptly presented; there is no fumbling in the Archdeacon's handiwork. Although he makes no pretence to original research, and quotes freely from his authorities, his judgment is always his own, strongly felt and clearly conceived. His mind is vigorous and self-reliant rather than subtle, but it maintains always a steady grip on the

main facts of character and history. Of the twelve biographies we prefer on the whole the first and the last, those on Cramer and Tait. There is perhaps a certain resemblance in the characters portrayed. Both men were reconcilers and mediators, and with both also Dr. Sinclair is very fully in sympathy. The sketch of "Newman, the founder of Tractarianism," is interesting, but cold. The Archdeacon makes no attempt to disguise his own views: the volume is essentially an assertion of them. He is invariably honest and courteous in his treatment of leaders with whose teaching he is not in accord; but, just because he is honest, he is unsympathetic and unemphatic. The sketch of Laud, for instance, has no such pulse of admiration in its pages as beats in the account of Butler. It would be unfair to criticise the twelve names chosen, because no two minds could be expected to agree in their choice of the twelve leaders of thought in the English Church since Henry VIII.'s reign. Archdeacon Sinclair's choice is in the main judicious.

Documents Illustrative of English Church History. By Henry Gee and William John Hardy. (Macmillans.) The assurance of the Bishop of Oxford, that "this is a book which will, and indeed must, be received as a great boon by English Churchmen," is scarcely needed. A glance at the list of the documents printed and a little testing of the accuracy of their editing will convince us that the volume will be found indispensable by students. The book opens with the British signatories at the Council at Arles, 314 A.D., and finishes with the Act of Settlement, 1700. Between these dates 124 documents are given, carefully dated, with a running analysis of their contents in the margin, and a short historical note prefixed to each. Latin and French documents are translated, and the spelling of the English ones is modernised. The translation is executed with admirable scholarship, and the editing is in every way satisfactory. It is not always clear in the translated documents what language the original is in. Letters might with advantage be used to indicate this.

The Attitude of the Church to Some of the Social Problems of Town Life. By the Rev. W. Moore Ede. (Cambridge: University Press.) We are delighted that the Hulsean Lectures for 1895 deal with social questions, and are delivered by a man whose acquaintance with his subject is practical as well as theoretical. The Bishop of Durham introduces the volume with a characteristic "prefatory note." Of the four lectures printed, the first three are full of matter thoroughly digested and arranged, and of comment which is wise, informed, and interesting. Canon Moore Ede is neither dull nor stupid. His own interest in the problem of the unemployed and of the homes of the people is keen and practical, and he keeps the attention of his reader from first to last. Lecture iv., on "The Attitude of the Church towards the Vices of our Towns," is scrappy and inadequate. The subject is not treated with either thoroughness or originality. It would have been better to limit the subject of the lecture to intemperance only, and deal with gambling and prostitution in separate papers. But it is the thoroughness of the earlier lectures which makes us dissatisfied with the last.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE first volume of the work on France upon which Mr. J. E. C. Bodley has been occupied for the last six years is to appear in the autumn. It was originally undertaken, at the request of Messrs. Macmillan, with the intention of doing for France what Mr. Bryce has done for the

United States in his *American Commonwealth*; but the task has been found much more considerable than was anticipated. Mr. Bodley's first volume will deal with the Revolution and modern France, the constitution, the legislature, and the administrative and judicial systems. The second and third parts, to appear in rapid succession, will treat of the Church, education, social and labour questions, external relations, and the provinces.

MR. JOHN MURRAY has in the press a book on *The Navy and the Nation*, written by Mr. J. R. Thursfield and Col. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, R.E.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL will begin in October the publication of a centenary edition of the works of Thomas Carlyle, in thirty large crown octavo volumes, under the editorship of Mr. H. D. Traill. It will be printed from the last text that was revised and amended by the author, and will also contain several essays that have not hitherto been republished, as well as additional portraits and plates.

MR. E. SIDNEY HARTLAND has nearly finished the third and concluding volume of his work on *The Legend of Perseus*, dealing particularly with the rescue of Andromeda, and discussing the origin and diffusion of the myth as a whole. It will be published by Mr. David Nutt in the coming autumn season.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & Co. will shortly issue a new story by Edna Lyall, entitled *The Autobiography of a Truth*, which will form a companion volume to her "Autobiography of a Slander." The motif of the story is the recent trouble in Armenia; and though the characters depicted are, of course, fictitious, the incidents are far from being imaginary.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN has in the press a novel by a new writer, to be entitled *Nancy Noon*, which is described as an attempt to exhibit, in a dramatic form, the irony and humour of social life.

MESSRS. RICHARD BENTLEY & SON announce *The Younger Sons' Cookery Book*, by a Younger Son's Daughter.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & NORGATE will publish in the autumn a little book by Mr. Horace Seal, author of "State Interference," entitled *The Science of Status*, an attempt to place upon a scientific basis what the author calls "Axialogy." By determining the various factors of each status, Mr. Seal hopes to contribute towards settling the question of the fundamental inequalities inherent in various occupations, professions, and callings, from the highest to the lowest.

MR. LEONARD SMITHERS will publish early in October a new poem by Mr. Arthur Symonds, entitled *Amoris Victima*.

MR. JOHN DANIEL LEADER, F.S.A., author of "Mary Queen of Scots in Captivity," has undertaken to prepare an historical work on the Burgery or Town Trust of Sheffield, an ancient institution of freemen, dating from the charter of Thomas Lord Farnival, just six hundred years ago. This trust still possesses landed estates, which are administered in the interest of the inhabitants; but it never developed into a municipal corporation. Mr. Leader proposes to print the original charter of 1297, the accounts and minutes in full from 1565 to the end of the seventeenth century, and a list of all who have held the office of town trustee since 1685. The book will be published by subscription at the office of the *Sheffield Independent*.

MESSRS. ABEL HEYWOOD & SON propose to issue a pictorial edition of *The Manchester*

Man, by Mrs. G. Linnaeus Banks, which first appeared twenty years ago. It will be illustrated with a series of drawings prepared by Mr. Hedley Fitton from old prints and maps belonging to the authoress, and also with a reproduction of the engravings by Mr. Charles Green which accompanied the book on the occasion of its original publication in serial form.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. announce a cheap re-issue, in twenty monthly parts, of *The Story of Africa and its Explorers*, edited—and in great part written—by the late Dr. Robert Browne, with the original illustrations.

MR. JAMES GAIRDNER has reprinted from *Archæologia* (Nichols) a paper which he recently read before the Society of Antiquaries on "The Battle of Bosworth." It is based upon careful investigations on the spot, and is illustrated with a sketch-map. Mr. Gairdner does not altogether agree with the opinions of Sir James Ramsay, which is not surprising when we consider that our only authority for the incidents of the fight is Polydore Virgil, who arrived in England about eighteen years afterwards. He does, however, manage to reproduce a fairly consistent narrative of events, and he makes at least two new points. One of these is that Henry of Richmond used cannons of different calibre, as is proved by the balls that have been dug up on Ambien Hill; and he goes on to suggest that these cannons were probably brought from Tamworth Castle. His other point is his identification of the actual spot where Richard was killed. According to a contemporary report sent to York, this was "at a place called Sandeford, within the shire of Leicester." Now, there is no hamlet of that name in the neighbourhood. But Mr. Gairdner argues that the spot must have been where an old road, called the Sand Road to this day, crosses a little brook, where the fight was thickest. But it must be admitted that the little eminence, still called Crown Hill—where the crown that fell from Richard's head is said to have been placed on Henry's by Lord Stanley—is a good distance off.

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

THE *Temple Magazine* is the title of a new illustrated sixpenny monthly for home reading which is to appear in September, under the editorship of Mr. F. A. Atkins and Mr. Silas K. Hocking. It will contain stories by Ian Maclaren, S. R. Crockett, A. T. Quiller Couch, Mary Wilkins, Gilbert Parker, Walter Raymond, S. Baring Gould, Jane Barlow, &c.; ten articles by Dean Farrar, entitled "Men I Have Known: Reminiscences and Appreciations," giving his personal recollections of Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Carlyle, Thackeray, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Lowell, Kingsley, Lord Lytton, Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, Macaulay, &c.; and other contributions by the Bishop of Ripon, Dr. Parker, Dr. Stalker, &c. In the first number Mr. Silas K. Hocking will begin a new serial story; Mr. Haweis will write on "Marie Corelli as I Know Her"; and Mr. Gladstone will take part in a discussion of the gambling question.

A NEW periodical is shortly to appear under the title of the *Book World*. It will be issued by Messrs. William Andrews & Co., under the editorship of Mr. William Andrews, of Hull.

A NEW magazine, called the *Avenue*, devoted to co-operation, education, and social progress, is announced to appear in October. Two special features will be the illustrations and international notes.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

THE University of Edinburgh conferred the following honorary degrees, at the summer graduation ceremony, held last Saturday: that of D.D. on Canon Gore (of Westminster) and the Rev. W. Miller (Principal of the Christian College, Madras); and that of LL.D. on Sir Charles Elliott (late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), Prof. Francis A. Walker (of Boston, Massachusetts), and Sir Dietrich Brandis (late Inspector-General of Forests in India).

THE Rev. G. C. Bell, headmaster of Marlborough, has been elected to an honorary fellowship at Worcester College, Oxford, of which he was formerly a fellow.

THE class-list just issued in the school of Literæ Humaniores (otherwise "Greats") at Oxford is notable for the success of Wadham, which has obtained no less than four firsts out of twenty-eight. Balliol comes next with three; while Merton, New College, Queen's, and Trinity have two each.

DR. A. S. LEA, of Caius, has resigned the university lectureship at Cambridge in advanced physiology.

MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL has been elected to the Quain chair of law at University College, vacant by Mr. T. Raleigh's appointment to the registrarship of the Privy Council.

DR. BURNLEY YEO has been elected professor of the principles and practice of medicine at King's College, in succession to Dr. Lionel Beale, who has resigned that appointment after a long term of service.

APPLICATIONS are invited, before September 15, for the newly founded Adam Smith chair of political economy at Glasgow. The salary is £600 a year.

PROF. G. B. MATHEWS has resigned the chair of mathematics in the University College of North Wales, at Bangor, in order to be able to devote more time to study and research.

THE chair of modern history and English at the Yorkshire College, Leeds, will become vacant at the end of the present year.

AT the McGill University, Montreal, Dr. J. Bonsall Porter, of Columbia College, New York, has been elected to the newly founded Macdonald chair of mining and metallurgy; and Mr. Herbert W. Umney, of Bath, has been appointed assistant professor of civil engineering.

HER MAJESTY'S Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881 have made the following appointments to science research scholarships, for the year 1896, on the recommendation of the authorities of the respective universities and colleges. The scholarships are of the value of £150 a year, and are ordinarily tenable for two years (subject to a satisfactory report at the end of the first year) in any university at home and abroad, or in some other institution approved by the Commissioners. The scholars are to devote themselves exclusively to study and research in some branch of science, the extension of which is important to the industries of the country: University of Glasgow, William Craig Henderson; University of Aberdeen, Alexander Ogg; Mason College, Birmingham, Thomas Slater Price; University College, Bristol, Emily Comber Fortey; Yorkshire College, Leeds, Harry Medforth Dawson; University College, Liverpool, Henry Edward Annett; University College, London, Joseph Ernest Petavel; Owens College, Manchester, John Leathart Heinke; Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, John Armstrong Smythe; University College, Nottingham, George Blackford Bryan; University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Spencer William Richardson; University College of North Wales, Bangor,

David Williams; Queen's College, Galway, John Henry; University of Toronto, A. M. Scott; Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Douglas McIntosh; University of New Zealand, John Angus Erskine.

THE address which Dr. W. Peterson, principal of McGill University, delivered last March before the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York, has been published as a pamphlet by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. The subject is "The Relations of the English-speaking Races." He mentions the interesting fact that the inauguration of his own work at Montreal "was witnessed by the head of your oldest and wealthiest and most influential foundation—President Eliot of Harvard."

ORIGINAL VERSE.

THE ELGIN MARBLES.

I.

FALSE Paris lied. Fairest of all was she,
Whose fairest temple ever wrought with hands
Crowned the Acropolis. Despoiled it stands,
Its statue of great gold and ivory
The pirate's pillage from a foreign sea.
Worse pirate he whose thieving title brands
Its Phidian marbles borne to distant lands,
Fair relics of fair vanished deity.
Nay, say not so. Had not Athens first,
With all her muses, fled the ravaged shore?
When Greece bowed bondsman to the Turk accurst,
The goddess went where art had gone before.
When cannon battered frieze and pediment
From England Pallas for her treasures sent.

II.

In low relief about the shaded wall
The mighty sculptor cut, in stately frieze,
The grave assembly of great deities,
Before whose dais, in Jove's council hall,
The chosen maidens bear the peplos, all
Purified with griffins, owls, and olive trees,
To deck Athens with its broderies,
In high Panathenaic festival.
In guarded temple, prisoned and unwept,
Long months apart from home and love they
wrought,
Weaving the Tyrian dye and golden thread.
So sweet to serve her, with her robe they brought
A silver cup, their gift of grateful praise
For loveless youth and toilsome nights and days

III.

Forth came the sculptor from the temple shade,
And carved against the glowing Attic sun
A manlier story for his Parthenon.
O'er thirty metopes the battle swayed;
'Twixt thirty triglyphs beardless warriors made
Brave contest, and brave conquest lightly won,
And drove the Centaurs, when the fight was done,
Back to the dimness of their forest glade.
Chiron is dead, the days forgot when he
Taught Theseus how to bend his stripling bow.
The boy is man and leads the Lapithæ;
To death and darkness the old masters go.
And let them go! Why lingers outworn Truth,
When wiser Wisdom arms her eager youth?

WILLIAM HAYES WARD.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Expositor* for August is a noticeable number, not so much for König's exposition of his opinions on the history and method of Pentateuchal criticism, for this scholar's strong self-confidence leads to considerable self-isolation. Prof. König, moreover, is so well known by his various works that scholars may grudge the time required for plodding through his valuable, but necessarily dull, article. That the linguistic peculiarities of the Pentateuch do afford a trustworthy basis for critical conclusions will hardly be a matter of doubt to

many readers of the *Expositor*, though they may doubt whether Prof. König is complete enough in his collection of facts. Prof. Margoliouth (with whom no one has any longer any important difference on critical or theological grounds) gives critical remarks on the fragment of the Hebrew Ecclesiasticus edited by Mr. Schechter. The principal point in it is the fight which he maintains for the view that Ecclesiasticus was written in metre. The material at his disposal is as yet limited, but he treats it with the greatest skill; and considering that the interests not merely of the criticism of Sirach, but of that of other even more important books are at stake, and that emphatic statements will probably soon be made that theories of Hebrew metre are henceforth extinguished, we welcome this brave adventure of Prof. Margoliouth. Mr. Johns proposes a new and plausible derivation of "Purim," which he traces to the Assyrian *purur*, "term of office"; and explains the native Babylonian feast, from which the Feast of Purim seems to be derived, as, on its civil side, the feast of the accession of magistrates to their office. Mr. Inge considers the mystical element in St. Paul's theology, and Mr. Barnaby the meaning of "righteousness of God" in the Epistle to the Romans. Dr. Bruce continues his bright series of papers on the Synoptic pictures of Jesus; and Prof. Barnett gives lucid notices of some recent books on the Old Testament.

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

WE quote from the annual report of the curators the following description of the principal acquisitions during the past year:—

"Chief donations of MSS.—Mr. Jesse Haworth, of Bowdon, Cheshire, received the thanks of Convocation for presenting forty-one Greek fragments of the Ptolemaic period discovered (like the fine Homeric papyrus which he gave in 1888) by Prof. Flinders Petrie. The fragments, almost all of which have been described (with many autotypes) by Prof. Mahaffy in the ninth volume of 'Cunningham Memoirs' published by the Royal Irish Academy, consist mainly of taxing-accounts and other agricultural documents of the third century B.C. There are also two wills of the year 237 B.C. But far above the rest in interest stand a couple of fragments of Plato's *Laches*, containing part of five columns of pp. 190 B-192 B. These two fragments abound in epigraphic and semi-epigraphic forms; and there is reason to suppose them even earlier than the celebrated 'Curse of Artemisia,' hitherto regarded as the oldest known Greek papyrus: they can in any case scarcely be later than the fourth century B.C., and may even (so far as we at present know) have been written in Plato's own lifetime.

"The Rev. A. C. Headlam gave various fragments of linen containing hieratic writing, together with two Coptic writing-tablets, three Coptic pectoral tablets, and various MS. fragments (chiefly Coptic) from Egypt.

"From the executors of the late Mr. Thomas Hallam, of Ardwick, Manchester, and late secretary of the English Dialect Society, were received the entire body of Mr. Hallam's dialect-collections. These consisted of eighty-two volumes of MS. notebooks, together with a great mass of papers which are being arranged, and a large number of printed volumes; all of the latter which were more duplicates of copies already in the library being returned to the executors.

"And Dr. S. R. Gardiner presented seven volumes of notes by himself on the Thomason Civil War tracts.

"Chief donations of printed books.—Under the will of the late John Power Hicks, the library received a collection of seventy-five volumes purchased by his father at the sale of John Philip Kemble, and bearing the celebrated actor's arms and name on their binding. They were accompanied by a plaster bust of Kemble. It may be added that the most considerable collection of playbills the library

possesses was presented some years ago by Mr. Hicks.

"Among the single works given the following may be mentioned as having some special value: By the Danish Minister of Public Worship and Education: 'Danske Tufstens-Kirker,' 2 vols., by Dr. Jacob Helms and Prof. H. Storch. By Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig: 'Af Geheimraadet Ditlev Ahlefeldts Memoirer Dagbogsoptegørelser og Brevbøger udgivne . . . ved Louis Bobé,' By Dr. Edwin Freshfield: 'The account books of the parish of St. Bartholomew Exchange in the City of London 1596-1693,' edited by himself. By Mr. John James Hope-Johnstone, of Raebilly, Lockerbie: 'The Annandale family book of the Johnstones, earls and marquises of Annandale, by Sir William Fraser,' 2 vols., with many illustrations. By Mrs. Ramsay of Kildalton: 'The book of Islay,' edited by G. Gregory Smith. By Mr. O. L. Shadwell: Part II. (Concerning the Church of St. Mary the Virgin) of his Catalogue of muniments of Oriel College (twelve copies only printed).

"Oriel College presented about eighty private acts of Parliament, 165 pieces of music of the last century, and much miscellaneous matter. Considerable miscellaneous donations were also received from Mr. W. Bliss, the Rev. E. Marshall, Prof. F. Max Müller, Mr. Edward Peacock, Mr. G. R. Scott, and Mr. W. R. Sims.

"Purchase of MSS.—The following is a numerical record of the volumes of MSS. bought: English, 50; Latin, 2; Arabic, 1; Hebrew, 2; Telugu, 1; Burmese, 2; Batak, 3; Turkish, 1—total, 62.

"Among them the following may be particularly noted: Forrest's autograph of his lengthy poem in ballad royal, entitled 'The history of Joseph the chaste,' completed in 1569. The author had been chaplain to Queen Mary. Documents relating to Oxfordshire, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Statutes of Merton College and various memoranda relating to its history, written about 1630. Christ Church Latin compositions, written about 1632-8. Christ Church verses and speeches, written about 1663. The autograph original of Tanner's *Scriptores*. The autograph originals of two volumes of Southey's minor poems, of a novel called *Harold*, written in 1791, and of 'An improbable tale,' &c., written in 1792. A volume of eighty-four fine paintings of Indian deities in their shrines, with Telugu descriptions. The proverbs of Abu Kasim el Zamakhari.

"In addition to the volumes purchased, a large number of papyrus and vellum fragments were bought. The chief of these was the great revenue papyrus (in thirty-four glazed sheets) of Ptolemy Philadelphus, discovered by Prof. Flinders Petrie, the text of which has since been published, with numerous facsimiles, by the Clarendon Press, under the editorship of Mr. B. P. Grenfell and Prof. Masafy. The date of the papyrus is about 259-258 B.C.

"Among other papyrus-fragments acquired from Mr. Grenfell were a few very small pieces which the librarian found to be part of the Homeric lexicon attributed to Apollonius the Sophist. They fitted together and gave parts of forty-seven lines, most of the lacunae in which it was possible to supply with approximate certainty. The result was to show that, where the single MS. of the printed text of Apollonius (admittedly both interpolated and abbreviated) contains only two Homeric quotations, the original text contained at least nine, and that the original order of the words was alphabetical only as regards the first two letters. The fragments may be assigned to the first century A.D.

"A small Greek uncial vellum fragment may also be mentioned. On one side appears to be AMAPT . . . GN HMGN AK[O]T[AN]TE[Σ] ΔΕ ΑΙΧΑΡΗ-ΣΑΝ (= ἐχαρῆσαν) ΧΑΡΑΝ ΜΑΙΓΑΛ[HN] (= μαγδαλένη); on the other ΕΠ[ΑΙ]ΣΑΝ (= ἔπεισαν): ΕΙΣ ΤΟΥΤ[Σ] ΠΟΔΑΣ ΜΟΥ ΑΑΙΡΟΝΤΕΣ (= ἀεγόντες): ΕΛΕΗΣΩΝ (= ἐλεήσω): ΗΜΑΣ: ΔΟΥΤΑΙ (= δοῦλε) ΤΟΥ ΘΥ ΚΑΙ ΘΑΙΠΑΙΩΝ (= θερπαῖων): . . . ΗΚΟΥ. . . The librarian believes this to be a fragment of some Apocryphal Acts, possibly those of Leucius Charinus, of which only a few extracts have survived. The fragment is certainly not earlier than the sixth century, and may be much later.

"There was also purchased the late Prof. Westwood's very extensive collection of rubbings of ancient stone monuments, chiefly Welsh, Scottish, and Irish."

CORRESPONDENCE.

HORACE WALPOLE AND HIS EDITORS.

Dorsey Wood, Bucks: July 25, 1893.

The following notes are in continuation of those already contributed to the ACADEMY (December 28, 1895; May 9, 1896).

In a letter from Horace Walpole to the Earl of Strafford (No. 1386 in vol. v. of Cunningham's ed. 1891), dated September 24, 1773, occurs the following sentence: "Lady Mary Coke, I fear, is in chase of a *Dulcineus* that she will never meet." In a note inserted in the text of this letter, Cunningham conjectures that the "*Dulcineus*" of whom Lady Mary Coke was in pursuit was the Duke of York. Edward Augustus, Duke of York, however, to whom she was attached, as Mr. Austin Dobson relates in his essay on Lady Mary Coke (*Eighteenth Century Vignettes*, 2nd series, p. 236), died at Monaco in 1767; while in 1773, the date of the letter in question, there was no Duke of York, Prince Frederick, the second son of George III., not having received that title until 1784. In 1773 Lady Mary was travelling on the Continent; the allusion is, no doubt, to her fondness for crowned heads in general, to which Walpole more than once refers (vol. v., p. 245; vol. vi., pp. 5, 21, 41, &c.), and not to a penchant on her part for any particular individual.

In letter 1693 (vol. vii., pp. 8, 9), to the Countess of Ossory, dated November 13, 1777, several paragraphs appear to be misplaced. In one of these Walpole says: "I will let the 'Strawberries' know the honour you intended them; but, alas! they go into Yorkshire on Wednesday for two months." "The Strawberries" is a familiar name used by Walpole for the Miss Berrys. But his acquaintance with them did not, upon his own showing, begin until the winter of 1787-8 (letter 2449, vol. ix., p. 151), so that this passage must have been written later than that date. The journey into Yorkshire to which he alludes was for the purpose of a visit to their grandmother, and took place in 1789.*

In another paragraph Walpole mentions a certain Mme. d'Andelot as being in England; from the way in which he speaks of her it is evident that she was known both to himself and to Lady Ossory. But what seems to be the first mention of Mme. d'Andelot appears in letter 2084, vol. viii., p. 110, dated November 15, 1781, where she is described as being lady-in-waiting to Mme. Elisabeth, the sister of Louis XVI.

It is evident from the above considerations that these paragraphs must have been written subsequently to the date of Walpole's first acquaintance with the Miss Berrys—i.e., later than the winter of 1787-8, and that consequently they are misplaced by some twelve years. This error was due in the first place to Vernon Smith, the original editor of the Letters to Lady Ossory (2 vols. 8vo, 1848); and it has been perpetuated by Cunningham, who has simply reprinted these letters from Vernon Smith's edition.

Letter 2462 (vol. ix., p. 176) to Lady Ossory is also misplaced, being assigned, by implication, by Cunningham to a date between February 25 and March 30, 1789. In this letter Walpole refers to his recovery from the effects of a recent fall. This accident occurred at Strawberry Hill at the end of June, 1789, as appears from his own account in a letter to Miss Mary Berry (dated June 30, 1789). He says:

"On Saturday se'nnight, going to open the glass

* It is true that the Miss Berrys were also in Yorkshire in the previous year; but there is no trace of Walpole's having corresponded with them, as he did on this occasion, nor does he make any mention of them in the letters of that year to other correspondents.

case in the Tribune, my foot caught in the carpet, and I fell with my whole weight (si weight y a) against the corner of the marble altar, on my side, and bruised the muscles so badly that for two days I could not move without screaming. I am convinced I should have broken a rib but that I fell on the cavity whence two of my ribs were removed, that are gone to Yorkshire."

The playful allusion in this letter and in that to Lady Ossory to "the two [ribs] that are gone to Yorkshire" refers, of course, to the Miss Berrys, who, as has been pointed out above, went into Yorkshire on a visit in June, 1789. It is evident that the fall took place after the departure of the Miss Berrys for Yorkshire—i.e., at the end of June, 1789. The letter to Lady Ossory should therefore be placed either immediately before or immediately after the letter to Miss Berry quoted above. Walpole makes a further allusion to this same fall in another letter (2470, July 1, 1789, vol. ix., p. 185) to Lady Ossory, and in one (2471, vol. ix., p. 187) to Miss Hannah More, dated July 2, 1789. He had a second serious fall at Hampton Court in September of the same year, to which he refers in letter 2492 (dated September 13, 1789) to Lady Ossory, and also in a letter of the same date to Miss Mary Berry, published in *Miss Berry's Journal* (London, 1865). The latter is not included among the correspondence given by Cunningham, nor does it appear in the "Additions" printed at the end of vol. ix. (1891). Both these mishaps are referred to in a subsequent letter (September 26, 1789) to Lady Ossory, in which Walpole speaks of "my two late falls."

HELEN TOYNBEE.

A LETTER FROM JOHN HOWE.

Highgarth, Gloucester: July 13, 1896.

Looking through some papers of my late father, I have found what appears to be a genuine autograph letter from John Howe. It is written in a small, neat handwriting upon rough paper, stained with water; and being unfinished at the bottom of the page it is continued and concluded in the margin, as was the fashion of the time. There is nothing to show to whom it was addressed. Probably it had no superscription, because it was packed up in the parcel containing the papers to which it relates. I append a copy, in the hope that some readers of the ACADEMY may be able to throw some light on the point. The writer's "father Hughes" is, of course, his father-in-law, George Hughes, B.D., who held the living of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and was ejected by Commissioners in August, 1662, "a week," says Calamy, "before the fatal Bartholomew." I have not been able to discover how the letter came into my father's hands.

E. SIDNEY HARTLAND.

"REVEREND & DEAR S^r,—J have at length perused y^c papers to my very great content & satisfaction; & do here return y^m w^h my hearty thanks for y^c happy lab^r herein: and doubt not but the church of God when it comes to enjoy y^e benefit of them (as J know it will bee farre from you to go about to defraud it of what may prove so good an expedient (and J y^{ink} y^e only one) to extricate it out of y^{ost} many perplexing difficulties yorough w^h it is striving forwards towards a reformation) will find cause to thanke you too, & to blesse y^t God for you who did in so much mercy (as J trust) guide you to this undertaking. The only ying to mee wherein it seemes to want evidence, is its applicableness to y^e 1st (?) case about baptism; you grant that the Catechumens baptizats (viz: who were baptized in infancy, yea & in a sense the non-baptizats too) are w^hin y^e church (w^h J thinke is by no means to bee denyed) & that some priviledges do belong to y^m upon y^t score: now how will it appeare that this priviledge belongs not to y^m to have their children baptized, if y^e have children before they are cofirmed (as is y^e comon case w^h us) they

being y^{rs}: baptized: & as yet retaining that station in the church w^h they had by your baptism, yough y^{rs} nev^r reach't unto y^o ord^r of y^e confirmatⁿ. The main objection y^{at} J could ev^r frame to my selfe in y^e busines (& J thinke J mentioned it to you when J received yo^r pap^r from you) lies thus.

"Wⁿ a person is capable of being himselfe baptized then is hee capable of intitling his child to baptism.

"But a person is capable of being himselfe baptized before his confirmation.

Y. before his confirmatⁿ hee is capable of intitling his child to baptism.

"Something J have also had in my youghts to returne to it. But J shall desire you to thinke of y^e clearest solutiⁿ you can, & when wee meet wee shall compare o^r youghts about it.

"J shew'd yo^r papers to my fay^r Hughes before his deupte hence. hee told mee hee did agree to every thing in yem except the applicatⁿ of Heb. 6. 2. (w^h hee understaⁿd in a farre different sense) & professes to like the designe of y^e whole exceeding well. by w^h J guesse that hee does not suppose any ying therein to ly against y^e practice of generall-infant-baptisme among us. & yerefore J could wish it were a little more directly pointed y^{is} way, yough J yinke some of yo^r corollaries (notwithstanding y^e forementioned objectⁿ) are so levelled as to take away y^e foundatⁿ of it w^h yet possibly may bee lesse obvious to such as are unacquainted w^h y^e intendm^t of y^e writer. J shall not trouble you fur^r at present but comit you & yo^r labo^r to the blessing of y^e Lord, & in him remaine.

"Yo^r very affectionate, yough unworthy, broy^r in y^e work of Christ,

"JOHN HOWE.

"Torr": Aug. — 56."

"THE SINGED CAT" IN CHAUCER.

Cambridge: July 24, 1898.

One of the Wife of Bath's invectives refers to the singeing of a cat. The lines are these (Group D, 348):

"Thou seydest this, that I was lyk a cat;
For who-so wolde senge a catteres skin,
Than wolde the cat wel dwellen in his in;
And if the catteres kin be e lyk and gay,
She wol nat dwelle in house half a day."

And then the lady complains because her husband told her that she was herself much like such a cat.

The parallel passage is in *Les Contes Moraux de Nicole Bozon* (Paris, 1889, p. 74).

"Un homme se plaint a son voisin qe sa chat ne vout demorer a maison. 'Non?' fet l'autre; 'escourtez sa cowe, e copes les orailles, e broilles la peul, e ele demorra a maison.'

"Auxint vous di des femmes; affolez fussent, leur cowes escourtez ou leur chiefs amenusez e leur vestures decolourez, ne serreient donqe taunt boutes no de la gent tant desirres."

The Latin original of this fable is given in the notes (p. 253).

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"WRITE ME WHEN YOU HAVE LEISURE."

Marlesford: July 23, 1898.

Instances of the kind of construction here seen are found in the subjoined quotations:

1611. Abp. Usher, *Letters*, etc. (1686), 15. And, at your coming, forget not to bring for me a Bible, in Octavo, of the new Translation, well bound (for my ordinary use), together with Mr. James and Mr. Cook's Books you wrote me of.

1763. Miss Elizabeth Carter, in *Memoirs*, etc., by Pennington (ed. 1816), i., 356. 'I writ you from Amsterdam,' etc.

1774. Thomas Hutchinson, *Diary and Letters* (1883), i., 97. 'I wrote you some time ago.'

1775. James Harris, in *Letters of the First Earl*

of Malmesbury, etc. (1870), i., 327. 'I write you from this place.'

1776. Anon., *The Maiden Aunt*, ii., 174. 'Dear amiable girl, write Lucy, ease the heart of this affectionate friend.'

1784. Robert Bage, *Barham Downs*, ii., 123, 134. 'I write my housekeeper to prepare for your reception.' 'This post I have wrote old Whitaker.'

1788. Anon., *Disinterested Love*, i., 17. 'I write them [Sir William and my mother] this post.'

1793. Mrs. Eliza Parsons, *Woman as she should be*, i., 39. 'I will not write your cruel father 'till I hear from you.' Also *ibid.*, i., 48, 245; ii., 35, 100; iii., 204; iv., 113.

1796. Robert Bage, *Hermesprong*, ch. 78. 'I write my aunt and friend, to entreat their pardon.'

1798. W. Scott, in Dr. T. Beddoes's *Contributions to Physical and Medical Knowledge* (1799), 429. 'Since I wrote you last, we have made a good many trials of the nitrous acid bath.'

1803. John Moore, in *Memoirs*, etc., of Thomas Moore (1853), i., 131. 'Your uncle Joice wrote you yesterday.'

1852. Lord Brougham, in *Lord Malmesbury's Memoirs of an Ex-Minister* (1884), i., 349. 'I was going to write you, when your letter came, to tell you,' etc.

"He whispered me," instead of "he whispered to me," was, for centuries, good English, and, if quite obsolete, has become so only recently. There, and likewise in the location illustrated above, the peculiarity is the employment of the single-worded dative where, the direct object of the governing verb being unexpressed, it denotes "to." Write me a letter, where, as well, to is understood, is no less correct than is the same demand, or request, where for is understood.

With respect to such a phrase as that which heads this note, it is enough to say, for those who stand in need of practical guidance, that it has long been disapproved by good stylists. To find it countenanced by so old a writer as Archbishop Usher, by the learned Elizabeth Carter, and by the eminently critical author of *Hermes*, is of no importance, except as matter of history. For the rest, very wide of the mark is a reviewer in last week's ACADEMY, who, drawing his bow at a venture, stigmatizes it as a "dreadful Americanism." Neither is it now, nor was it ever, an Americanism, "dreadful" or otherwise. In our day it is chiefly a commercialism; and, even colloquially, is no more favoured, in America, by persons of any pretensions to taste, than it is in Great Britain.

F. H.

THEODORE OF MOPSUESTIA'S COMMENTARY ON THE PSALMS.

London: August 1, 1898.

In connexion with the remarks of Prof. Driver in this week's ACADEMY, referring to Dr. Mercati's discovery of the hitherto unknown Latin version of Theodore of Mopsuestia's Commentary on the Psalms, it may be of interest to note—as pointed out by Prof. T. K. Cheyne, in the *Thinker* (vol. iii., p. 497), in noticing an article by Prof. Douglas Bruce upon "The Immediate and Ultimate Source of the Rubrics and Introductions to the Psalms in the Paris Psalter"—that the Arguments of the voluminous commentary entitled *In Psalmorum Librum Exegesis*, formerly ascribed to Bede, portions of which are similar to the Anglo-Saxon Rubrics of the Paris Psalter, are almost certainly derived from the Commentary of Theodore of Mopsuestia.

JOSEPH OFFORD, JUN.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1 p.m. Botanic Anniversary Meeting.

SCIENCE.

SOME BOOKS ON NATURAL HISTORY.

Reminiscences of a Yorkshire Naturalist. By the late W. C. Williamson, F.R.S. (George Redway.) Like so many men as they grow old, the late Prof. W. Williamson (not to be confounded with Prof. A. Williamson, the chemist) amused himself by writing a discursive autobiography. His widow completed it, and has succeeded in bringing a worthy personality before lovers of Yorkshire and geology. From his earliest childhood the Professor was a devoted biologist, and thought no journey too long to enable him to explore a fresh geological wonder. His account of a visit of this kind to a fossil tree in Arran Forest is a specimen of that eager zeal which consumed him on behalf of his favourite science. Springing from a humble station and at first frequently straitened by narrow means, like so many other North Country worthies, Williamson, upheld by a true woman's love, perseveringly made his way to a foremost position in botanical and geological science. He was Professor of Botany at Owen's College, Manchester, for forty-one years, and made hosts of friends both at home and on the continent. Prosperity came at last, as such perseverance deserved; and Williamson was able to build himself a house, and delight in the charms of a large garden, scientifically planted after his own heart with the rarer cryptogams, maris-leas, orchids, saracenias and the like, abundantly sufficient to provide specimens for dissection and microscopic study. Williamson's life is another contribution to Self Help. The bibliography of his published works occupies here some dozen pages, and is a mute witness to his industry. There are some pleasant peeps at Dalton and other scientific men of note in these pages. Naturally the book is here and there a trifle egotistical; but it is a becoming memorial of one of England's self-made men, and will benefit all readers as an incentive to honest work. Williamson died last year, aged seventy-nine.

Artistic and Scientific Taxidermy and Modelling. By Montagu Browne. (A. & C. Black.) This portly volume, dedicated to Sir W. H. Flower, bears eloquent testimony to the acknowledged skillfulness of its author in taxidermy and all other branches of "setting up" specimens for museums and the like. As curator of the Leicester Corporation Museum, Mr. Browne enjoys every facility for stuffing and casting natural history objects. It is likely, therefore, from his knowledge of taxidermy that this book will long remain the standard authority on the subject. The uninitiated will wonder at the long list of books on the taxidermist's art which Mr. Browne has collected in an appendix, and yet in England at least the introduction of natural pose and artistic ornament in a case of stuffed birds only dates from the last half century. Some will remember Mr. Hancock's falcons at the Great Exhibition of 1851, which at once revolutionised taxidermy. People could then see for themselves the difference between birds set up by a careful student of nature and those which followed traditional, stiff and conventional grouping. It need hardly be said that Mr. Browne recognises in every page the need of loving study of nature before attempting to preserve any of the lower animals. There is the widest possible difference between the specimens in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, and those turned out by the ordinary provincial bird-stuffer. Mr. Browne not only explains the different processes of modelling and taxidermy, but he also gives the receipts for all the cements, soaps, powders, and the like which he employs. He teaches to set up beetles as well as tigers and elephants.

Young naturalists may be warned that arsenical soap is by no means free from danger if extensively used. Non-poisonous soaps take its place in Mr. Browne's practice. Where men used to stuff he now recommends casting instead, especially in the case of fish. Frank Buckland was also of this opinion, and was very skilful in the art. Certainly few monstrosities are worse than the stuffed fish to be seen in many country houses. Anglers can have their captures cast with much greater appearance of nature; and it may be hoped that an end is speedily coming to the caricatures of fish as set up by most taxidermists. Paper processes are now highly recommended. The thoroughness of this book is admirable. Larvæ, reptiles, fungi, flowers, blossoms, and many more natural objects may be reproduced in much of their native beauty by following its directions. The illustrations are numerous and to the point. Mr. Browne's volume is simply indispensable to all modellers, casters, and the like, and is a creditable piece of work in itself.

The Evolution of Bird Song. By C. A. Witchell. (A. & C. Black.) Like Halitheres, Mr. Witchell exceeds all his co-mates "in knowing birds and speaking from them the words of fate." His ingenious speculations deserve much commendation, and show that no small labour has been spent upon them, even if they are somewhat crude and fanciful at times. Any lover of birds, however, will be grateful for Mr. Witchell's suggestions and theories, even if he smiles at the conclusions to which they are supposed to lead. Thus, not everyone has considered whether brightly coloured birds and singing birds have been developed from common types, or the reason why singing birds are small. Mr. Witchell shall answer the latter question in order to show the character of his thoughtful book:

"It is probable," he says, "that the Insectivores and vast numbers of pre-existing species have always been of arboreal habits, and have been thus dependent on the voice for a means of intercommunication when at some little distance apart, and especially for a means of announcing the approach of an enemy through the thick foliage in which so many of the Insectivores spend most of their time. Consequently their voices, and simultaneously their hearing, would have been gradually developed, and the latter feature . . . would have become at once delicate, critical, and accurate, both in males and in females; and the latter would therefore have been competent to detect, and perhaps liable to have been attracted by, any abnormal powers of melodious utterance in their suitors."

Heredity plays a great part in Mr. Witchell's researches among birds, which, after all, is only natural, as most plain persons acknowledge that young birds inherit the characteristics of their parents. His plan is to assume a hypothesis on the first occurrence of voice in any bird, and then to estimate the influence of combat, distress cries, call notes, and the like. The purposes of imitation are also discussed, the music of bird song and variation in bird voices. It will be seen that a student of birds must needs profit by these ingenious and praiseworthy speculations. Occasionally the reasoning is hazy, as when an observer "heard the cry of the lapwing uttered by young birds of that species while in their shells. There could have been no mistake about the matter, for the eggs containing the birds had then been removed to" a neighbouring house. Gilbert White used to notice the note in which owls hooted. These researches of Mr. Witchell demand much leisure and a nice ear, but they appreciably increase the delights of the country, and may be commended to the notice of all lovers of birds. They are in the highest degree interesting. Mr. Witchell's transcripts of music sung by

blackbirds, thrushes, and skylarks conclude a charming volume.

Domestic Science Readers. By Vincent T. Murché. With a Preface by Mrs. E. M. Burgwin. (Macmillans.) These little books are put together to meet the requirements of the Education Department in the class subject of domestic economy as laid down in the Code for 1896. Mr. Murché has already published several volumes on object lessons and the like, while Mrs. Burgwin is instructress under the London School Board. Their united experience has resulted in these two excellent reading-books. Technical names are avoided and the pupil led gradually onwards. Each lesson is furnished with a short analysis, which is a useful feature, for both child and teacher. Perhaps there are too many "Yes, dears," and "No, dears," in the dialogues by which information is conveyed. "The poetry being original," it is claimed that "the teacher and pupil will turn to it with freshness." It is only fair to say that, for the poetry of domestic economy, these verses are well enough; but the following is not very lucid, even for a fairy-tale:

"Oh, how much I longed to see
Feasting over, no one knew;
Those grand, stately folks around me,
Bobby dear, were not like you."

These books carefully avoid cramming children with too many facts, the common fault of so many Readers, and will certainly be used with profit in any school which may try them.

Animal Life Readers. (Bell.) This series of little books, intended to teach kindness to animals, is published by Messrs. Bell for the Humanitarian League. Four excellent volumes are *Tuppy, the Story of a Donkey*, which has long been a favourite; and three compilations on *The Friendship of Animals*, by Miss Carrington; *Nature's Wonders*, by the same lady; and *Featherland*, by G. Manville Fenn. These titles tell their own tale. The books are cheap, well printed and illustrated, and admirably suited for parish libraries and school use. They cannot but delight all who love animals or birds, and are well calculated to soften the lot of domestic animals. As such, a large circulation may be hoped for them.

PHILOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Glottologia. By Prof. Giacomo de Gregorio. (Milan: Hoepli.) This is one of the many excellent manuals which the firm of Messrs. Hoepli is engaged in publishing. We do not know of any work in which so clear, full, accurate, and at the same time handy and compact an account of the science of language is given as the little book which Prof. de Gregorio has just written. It begins with a description of Glottology, or the science of language, and of the various views that have been held in regard to it, its founders and chief representatives being passed, one by one, under review from Leibnitz and Hervas down to Brugmann and Regnaud. Then we have chapters on phonology, and on the roots and origin of language, where the author shows that he belongs to what may be called the conservative school; and the volume ends with a morphological classification of language, and brief notices of the chief families of speech. A most useful bibliography is prefixed to the work, of which we should be glad to see an English translation.

Phonétique historique et comparée du Sanscrit et du Zend. By Paul Regnaud. (Paris: Masson.) This is Prof. Regnaud's latest appeal on behalf of his theory of the origin and growth of the grammatical forms in Indo-European speech; and, like his other appeals on

behalf of it, the book contains no mere assertion of abstract principles, but is a systematic and conscientious comparison of Sanskrit and Zend phonology, based on extensive catalogues of words. As is well known, Prof. Regnaud is an unbeliever in the theory of agglutination, which was adopted, or rather adapted, from the Hindu grammarians by Bopp and his followers, in order to explain the origin of the Indo-European suffixes. In place of it, to use his own words, Prof. Regnaud "substitutes a theory of the extension of the primitive forms by an analogical development of suffixes, called into action by phonetic decay, which, by multiplying the forms of language, has provided new instruments for the expression of the relations of grammar and the growth of grammatical functions." Phonetic changes are thus admitted, which the more "orthodox" school of comparative philologists, with their "immutable" phonetic laws, pronounce to be impossible. To this Prof. Regnaud replies, that they are not only possible, but can be proved by numerous examples to have actually taken place. Prof. Regnaud is a good scholar, well acquainted with the most recent glottological literature, and it remains for his opponents to disprove his arguments and facts. Hitherto they seem to have shrunk from doing so.

THE LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE WESTERN PANJAB.

At a recent meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Rev. Trevor Bomford, of the Church Missionary Society at Multan, read "Rough Notes on the Grammar of the Language spoken in the Western Panjab." The paper is printed in full in the *Journal* of the Society (Vol. LXIV., Part I., No. 4), where it fills forty-six pages. We must be content here to quote the remarks made at the time of reading by the philological secretary (Dr. G. A. Grierson):

"I wish to draw special attention to these Notes, as one of the most important contributions to our knowledge of the Indo-Aryan vernaculars which has appeared during the past decade. Its importance lies not only in the value of the grammar, as illustrating an imperfectly known language, but as supplying a missing link which completes a chain of evidence materially affecting the hitherto accepted theories regarding the classification of the modern Indo-Aryan languages."

"The points of similarity which exist between the Kashmiri and Sindhi languages have been noticed incidentally by Prof. Bühler, and by the present speaker, but it has not been easy to explain satisfactorily the evident relationship that exists between them; for till Mr. Bomford's 'Rough Notes' were received, the territories in which these two languages were spoken were believed to be separated by many hundred miles of country, inhabited by a people speaking a totally different language—Panjabi. There was no historical or territorial connexion between these two widely separated but closely connected languages."

"Mr. Bomford's 'Rough Notes' have changed all this. We have hitherto known a so-called dialect of Panjabi called Multani, which has been well illustrated by the late Mr. E. O'Brien's Multani Vocabulary. This has hitherto been localised in the south of the Panjab, round Multan, in the districts bordering on Sind; and, as it bore many close points of resemblance to Sindhi, it was assumed, on the information then available, to be a sort of border dialect, through which Sindhi merged into Panjabi. Mr. Bomford now shows that what has hitherto been called Multani, from the place where it was first observed, is not a border language between Sindhi and Panjabi at all. It is the language of the Panjab west of (roughly speaking) the Jhelam till it reaches the Pushtu spoken west of the Indus. Panjabi has hitherto been measured by the standard of Amritsar, a town some forty miles east of Lahore, midway between the Ravi and the Satlaj; and our grammars, dictionaries, and literature have been based entirely on the language

of the east of the Panjab. The grammars stated—and it was known as a general fact—that the language of the west of the Panjab differed from that of the east; but few attempts, till Mr. Bomford undertook the task, were made to investigate the points of difference, and it was too readily assumed that Panjabi had two dialects—a standard and a western. Mr. Bomford's grammar shows that this is not true, that western Panjabi can in no sense be called a dialect of standard Panjabi, but is altogether a distinct language, closely connected with, and forming the link between, Sindhi and Kashmiri.

"These three languages—Sindhi, Western Panjabi, and Kashmiri—can now be classed as forming a north-western family of Indo-Aryan vernaculars, markedly differing from what has hitherto been called the Western—but must now be called the Central—family, and having curiously intimate relations with the eastern language of Assam, and with the Aryan languages spoken in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

"This interesting fact opens out wide ethnological questions, on which I am now engaged; and I hope, at an early date, to be able to place the result of my researches before the Society."

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society will be held in the Gardens, Regent's Park, on Monday next, at 1 p.m.

AT the last quarterly meeting, or Comitia, of the Royal College of Physicians, a portrait in oils of Dr. Revell Reynolds, physician in ordinary to George III., and a former censor, registrar, and elect of the college; and a silver bowl, the gift of Sir William Jenner to Sir Russell Reynolds, were received from Lady Reynolds—both bequeathed to the college by the late president, the bowl being for the use of the Fellows' Club. A gift of £1000 was also received from Captain Edward W. Williams, to commemorate the late Dr. Francis Bisset Hawkins—presented by Dr. Theodore Williams.

MR. R. C. TRIGGER, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, has been elected president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

THE naturalists of the Marine Biological Association have recently been paying particular attention to the question of the collection of fishery statistics, and an important report on the subject has just been received by the council of the association. In this report an account is first given of the statistics at present collected and published by the Board of Trade relating to sea fisheries in England. It is pointed out that the methods at present adopted for collecting the statistics are not such as to give confidence in the accuracy of the returns, while their inadequacy in plan and extent cannot be questioned. The defects upon which emphasis is principally laid are the want of sufficient discrimination between the species of fish landed, the lack of all information as to the locality of capture of the fish, and the fact that no attempt is made to distinguish between the products of different methods of fishing. Various suggestions are made as to the methods by which the statistics could be improved, and it is maintained that the only really satisfactory course would be to require the master of each fishing vessel to supply the Board of Trade with correct returns of the fish caught and of the locality of their capture. In the case of the larger vessels, at any rate, such records already exist and are supplied by the master to his owners. All that is required is that copies of these records should be furnished to the proper officers, so that the information may be utilised for the general benefit of the public and of the fishing industry. The report will be published, in full, in the forthcoming number of the *Journal of the association*.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.
(Annual Meeting, Wednesday, July 15)

LORD BALCARRES in the chair.—It was stated in the annual report, which was read by the secretary (Mr. Thackeray Turner), that public interest in ancient buildings had greatly increased of late years. After a long period of neglect the public, some fifty years ago, awoke to the value of ancient buildings. In the opinion of the society, a noble field lay before architects in repairing and upholding instead of restoring churches. In the work of restoration, evidence of time, of art, and of human striving was often replaced by something as blank as the newest church in the newest suburb. If the few remaining unrestored churches were to be left, the public must not be satisfied with the vague statements which were often put forth, to the effect that the restoration of a building would be carried out on the most conservative lines, and that no objects of interest would be destroyed, but must refuse to contribute if the specification included anything beyond necessary repair. It was further stated in the report that the income of the society during last year amounted to only £295, besides an additional sum of £59 19s. raised by special donations for the purpose of liquidating the deficiency of the previous year.—The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, pointed out that during the last year special efforts had been made to extend the work of the society. He thought that one of the functions of the society should be to teach the clergy of this country the fact that, in order to bring up a church to the parochial requirements of the locality, it was wholly unnecessary to destroy a work of art. He referred to the partial destruction of the ancient church at Leigh, in Wiltshire, as a case in point, and said it was true that there were other societies doing work analogous with their own, and he wished them every possible success. There were, however, many persons profoundly interested in questions of art and archaeology, who belonged to no society whatever, and who, apart from their personal influence, took no share in the work of arresting the hand of the vandal. He appealed to those interested persons to join the society and strengthen its hands. While doing much good and useful work the society had made some enemies, but that was bound to be the case where good was to be done. The great principle of the society was in effect that, where there was a great and beautiful work of art, it should be regarded as a trust, and those to whom it belonged should act as curators; for it was to the interest of the country that such things should be preserved in their integrity.—Mr. Hallam Murray, having seconded the motion, the report and balance-sheet were adopted.—Mr. Somers Clarke then read a paper on "The Preservation of Coptic Antiquities in Egypt."

FINE ART.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT KERTCH.

Drevnosti Yuzhnoi Rossii; dvie Kerchenskia Katakombi s'freskami, &c. Izstiedovanie Yuliana Kulakovskago. (St. Petersburg: Published by the Imperial Archaeological Commission.)

In this handsome volume Prof. Kulakovski of Kiev gives an account of his labours as an excavator at Kertch, under the direction of the Russian Government. We are afraid that, owing to its being written in the Russian language, the work will not have so wide a circulation as it is entitled to enjoy, and, therefore, we wish to make it known to English readers.

The word catacomb which has crept into use among the Russians with reference to these burial places is rightly censured by the Professor, as they more correctly resemble the sepulchral chambers of the Etruscans. Such a receptacle of the dead

is called by the Germans a *grabkammer*. Of these tombs eight are ornamented with frescoes, which really belong to classical art, although such as is found in its latest phases. By the style of the letters the Professor is inclined to assign the inscriptions to the third or fourth century A.D. In order to justify his opinion, he goes at some length into the history of wall-painting among the ancients, the origin of which is traced to Alexandria. This was certainly a great centre of their production, but we hear of them before the Alexandrine period. Prof. Percy Gardner has pointed out the story of the treatment of Agatharchus the painter by Alcibiades, as narrated in *Andocides contra Alcibiadem* (17. ed. Bekker). Alcibiades having persuaded Agatharchus to accompany him home, forcibly detained him to ornament his house, although Agatharchus stoutly declared that he had some commissions of the kind to execute for other people. This story shows that the decoration of walls was in vogue at Athens. The frescoes at Kertch exhibit the traditions of classical antiquity, and somewhat remind us of those to be seen in the house of Germanicus on the Palatine.

One of the longest inscriptions found is that in the tomb of a certain Sorak: it is very legible, being in large uncial characters, some of which are painted in black and some in purple colours. Of this an excellent facsimile is given. Sorak, whom Prof. Kulakovski thinks from his name to have been a Sarmatian, herein states that the tomb was made by himself, and that no previous tenant's bones were ejected from it. He therefore intreats that he may be allowed to rest in peace, and utters a Shakespearian curse upon the man who shall disturb his bones. Sorak appears to have been a *δικὸν πρᾶκτορ*: i.e., a man whose business it was to see that people paid the fines to which they had been condemned in court. We learn from a note that an inscription very like the present one has been found at Cairo. The custom of plundering graves, as is well known, was very common in antiquity. When the Romans colonised Corinth, great quantities of vases were taken from the graves and exported to Rome, where they were called *νεκροκορίνια*—as Strabo tells us.

The Professor enters at some length into a discussion of what is meant by the family group, which is so commonly represented in these sepulchral chambers. The husband is seen reclining, the wife sitting in an arm-chair, and close by there is a table with cups, the husband also being represented with a cup in his hand. On each side is an attendant, a male by the husband, and a female by the wife. Stephani the archaeologist, who, it will be remembered, said some curious things about the finds at Mycenae, considered that this kind of painting represented a drinking scene. Borrowing an expression quoted in Plato's *Republic*, he said that the ancients looked upon the enjoyment of men in the other world as *μὲν αἰώνος*. Prof. Kulakovski takes a great deal of trouble to show that the man represented really holds a vessel for libation; and in all the paintings the cup is of the same kind. The fact is, it became the

custom to treat the dead as heroes, so that they might be conceived as enjoying a more pleasing existence in the afterworld than we find represented in the Homeric poems. A tomb, as Prof. Kulakovski points out, was frequently called *ἡρώων*. It is to be observed also that the man is never represented as eating, but always as if about to drink. The vessel appears to be a *patena*, or perhaps that which was called in Latin *simpulum*. Festus says: "Simpulum vas parvulum non dissimile cyatho quo vinum in sacrificiis libabatur." According to Prof. Kulakovski, children are sometimes introduced, in order to give a more simple character to the representation, and to remove its strictly ritualistic tone. He also describes the costumes of the persons introduced. Sorak, if it be a portrait of him, as seems probable, wears *ἀναξυρίδες*.

An appendix gives an account of the Christian tomb which Prof. Kulakovski explored in 1895. Here were found inscribed in Greek portions of Psalm xc. The orthography of this inscription throws light upon its date, and the representation of a cross corresponds exactly to one to be found in a church at Ravenna, of the date 449 A.D. With other indications to assist him to form an opinion, Prof. Kulakovski does not think that this tomb can be later than the fifth century.

To this handsome book, a monument of the Professor's erudition and labour, thirteen large plates are added, many of them coloured. There are also many wood-cuts in the body of the work. We can only hope that it may speedily find a translator to introduce it more generally to the English reader.

W. R. MORFILL.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have received from Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., as a further gift, a fine portrait of the late Lord Leighton, P.R.A., painted by Mr. Watts in 1881. The trustees have also acquired by purchase a portrait of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, by W. Hoare, R.A., formerly in the collection of Viscount Bridport, and engraved in Lodge's *Portraits of Illustrious Personages*; a portrait of Thomas Flatman, the poet, painted by Sir Peter Lely; and a selection of drawings by the late George Richmond, R.A., including portraits of Earl Canning, Viscount Hill, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, Canon Liddon, Archbishop Longley, Sir Charles Lyell, Cardinal Newman, Dr. Pusey, Sir Gilbert Scott, and Samuel Wilberforce as Bishop of Oxford.

MR. HOWLEY PALMER, one of the governors of St. Paul's School, has given a commission to Mr. Hamo Thornycroft for a statue of Dean Colet in bronze, to be placed in front of the school.

AN illustrated volume, by Mr. C. Arundel Parker, entitled *An Account of the Ancient Crosses at Gosforth in Cumberland*, will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock immediately.

A SECOND international art exhibition will be held at Venice next year, under the presidency of the mayor (Signor Grimani), from April 22 to the end of October.

AT a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, M. Salomon Reinach exhibited a

gold object, engraved with the figure of a deer, which has hitherto been wrongly described as a bull. The object was found in the Peloponnese, near Amyclae, and belonged in the last century to Caylus. M. Reinach gave his reasons for placing it, not with the art of Persia, but with the most interesting class of Mycenaean art.

WE quote the following "Notes from Corinth" from the new number of the *American Journal of Archaeology*. They are there extracted from two letters of Prof. Richardson and Prof. Wheeler, dated Athens, May 27:

"We have found the theatre, and have uncovered enough to be quite sure of it. It is badly broken up; but we have plain lines of ascending steps in three different places, converging to a point below. The steps are in some cases deeply worn by footprints. We cannot uncover the whole theatre this year, since it lies ten or fifteen feet under ground. The importance of the discovery of the theatre lies in its being, as you will remember from Pausanias, the key to much of the topography of Corinth. We seem to be already near to a temple in our work around the upper part of the *cavea*, since we have found there some fifty more or less broken archaic terra-cotta figurines, apparently *anathemata*. One is complete, a female divinity, resembling Aphrodite rather than Athena, whose temple we should expect to find here *πρὸς τῇ θεᾷ*. . . . I do not know that we could have asked for a more satisfactory close of our first campaign at Corinth than that which we now have. I have repeatedly said to myself and others in answer to the question, what form of success I would choose for this year, 'To find the theatre.' . . . R. B. R."

"The discovery of a magnificent Greek *stoa* or passage-way, or something of the kind, east of the temple is also a brilliant thing, and brings us certainly near to the *agora*. . . . I am confident that this is altogether the most important contribution made by any American excavations to archaeological and topographical knowledge. Up to date Corinth was a blank, so far as any knowledge of its topography was concerned. Now that a fixed point is established, Pausanias can be read with some hope of interpretation. . . . B. I. W."

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

An English Series of Original Songs. Edited by J. R. Courtenay Gale and Charlton T. Speer. (Weekes.) English music is making progress: the merits of certain operas, symphonies, songs, though made in England, are recognised abroad. This new series, if it fulfil the promise which the first numbers give, will help to extend interest in home productions. The following composers have already contributed songs: Sir A. Mackenzie, Dr. Villiers Stanford, and Messrs. G. J. Bennett, Myles Foster, and Arthur Somervell. The numbers may vary in importance, but they are all of interest, and represent the various composers at their best. Our song literature offers, unfortunately, many examples of sentimental, silly pieces; we are therefore glad to find that the editors have accepted only music wedded to good words.

We give Thee thanks, O Lord God Almighty. Anthem for eight voices. By Ebenezer Prout. Op. 29. (Augener.) This anthem, composed for the choir of Trinity College Chapel, Dublin, and dedicated to its precentor, the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, was written shortly after the degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon the composer. In the music full display is made of the arts of counterpoint and fugue, as if to prove that he was truly doctor. No proof was actually needed, for Prof. Prout's theoretical writings offer sufficient testimony to his ability. Compositions of a scholastic kind

are often dry; here, however, the part-writing is smooth and flowing, and the anthem generally broad and effective.

Quartett (Bohm). Von W. H. Speer. (Berlin: Simrock; London: A. Lengnick.) This Quartet for strings, dedicated to Mr. R. Gompertz, is a composition of considerable merit. It shows clearness of form and skilful treatment of subject-matter, features which deserve due recognition. What, however, best pleases us is the freshness and modesty of the music. Mr. Speer has taken the classical masters as his guides, and he is evidently anxious at times lest he should wander too far from the beaten track. This bridling of his imagination will, however, only strengthen the individuality which he possesses. The work deserves high praise; and Mr. Chappell might find a place for it in his *répertoire*.

Sechs Lieder und Gesänge. Von H. Ferdinand Kufferath. Op. 48. (Berlin: Simrock.) The composer of this collection of songs shows feeling, taste, and skill. The music may claim kinship with that of Schubert and also of Wagner; this, however, does not in any way detract from its merit. The harmonies and rhythms are often elaborate, but they are always appropriate: each song is clear and simple in form. They are all good, but the numbers most to our liking are the expressive "Bitte," poem by Lenau; the quiet "Wiegenlied," with its delicate accompaniment; and the "Gottes Treue," which has both breadth and intensity. The accompaniments to all the songs, admirably written, are full of interesting details, which show thought and careful workmanship. There are German and French words to each song; in some of them the well-known name of M. Maurice Kufferath appears, as French translator, under that of the author of the poem.

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